

VICTORY OVER THE  
AXIS IN 1943

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

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Buying

Vol XX, No. 1

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1943

Published on Wednesday, January 1, 1943 at 10¢ per copy  
Office at 107 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

## 36 NAZI DIVISIONS ROUTED

### Plant Bodies Get Manpower Task

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Labor-management committees will be in charge of mapping policies for stabilizing employment in 270 key war production areas, the War Manpower Commission announced today.

### Health Laws Violated— 8 Die, 500 Ill

YONKERS, Dec. 31. — Although more than eight war workers died and more than 500 were infected from poisoning at their jobs at the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, Yonkers, and the Hahnschlag Cable and Wire Corporation here, neither plant ever made a report to Westchester County health authorities.

This was disclosed today by Medical Examiner Amos O. Squire as the State Labor Department began an investigation into the cause of the poisoning.

The Hastings company is a sister subsidiary of the Marlon, Ind., Anaconda plant, owned by the

same interests. Hahnschlag is a subsidiary of the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

#### INDICTED BY GOVT

Four months ago, Anaconda in Hastings and the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation of New York, were among nine firms indicted by the government in a conspiracy on bids for war contracts. They were charged with collusively fixing bids to insure exorbitant profits to themselves.

Westchester County Health Commissioner William A. Hollis, who said that at least eight deaths are known to have resulted, estimated that the figure for the year was even greater but said that failure to make reports made it difficult to establish the total number of fatalities.

Hollis attributed the deaths to chemicals, used to fire proof and waterproof cables, which caused atrophy of the liver. In another form, the disease causes a skin eruption. Most of the 500 reported sickened are said to be affected by the skin rash.

WMC predicted that within three months there will be some plan of manpower control in most of these areas. Labor shortages have already developed in 102 areas of these areas, and are anticipated in 77 more.

A survey of WMC's policies put out through the Office of War Information shows that some steps have been taken towards a few of the manpower proposals recently proposed to Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt by CIO President Philip Murray.

But in a number of respects WMC still has a long way to go towards putting into effect Murray's comprehensive and constructive program.

The machinery which will be instituted in each community for stabilizing manpower conditions was described by WMC as follows:

"The first step in each community would be the appointment of an area director to represent the commission. This director would then organize a committee of recognized leaders of labor and industry in the community.

"This area War Manpower Committee would meet and draw up a program for stabilizing employment according to the peculiar needs."

After job control plans are drafted by the area labor-management committee, workers will not be able to transfer from job to job without the approval of employers or the

any disputes on the application of the stabilization program can be taken to the labor-management area committee.

#### NO JOB FREEZE

WMC emphasized that this program "is not, however, a job freeze. Actually, the program encourages workers to change jobs when the change will aid the war effort."

Another difference between a rigid job freeze and the WMC stabilization plan is that each community program will be developed voluntarily by a labor committee.

Creation of labor-management committees on manpower in all major war industry areas is a definite step forward.

On the other hand, no action has been taken as yet towards giving labor a voice within every plant in making determinations in draft deferments of essential workers.

At present, the sole power in this respect is vested in employers.

WMC has any action been taken as yet towards giving labor representation in the United States Employment Service which will play an increasingly important role in the hiring and shifting of war workers.

WMC has served notices that plans entered into by employers on

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Happy New Year!



### Wallace Warns on Axis 'Peace'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP). — Vice President Henry A. Wallace

warned today that the Axis powers would not be induced by force, if necessary, and he recommended an international air corps as a third instrument of enforcement.

Wallace participated in a radio interview with columnist Raymond Clapper which was broadcast over the Mutual network and short-wave to all parts of the world.

"It seems to me," he said, "that four out of five Americans are convinced that it is a good thing to use power to enforce peace." But, he added, it will be impossible to prevent military war even by force "unless continuous, strenuous and united efforts are made to attain economic justice."

He warned that high-placed Axis leaders already know their nations face certain military defeat, and preparing to turn their attention toward winning the peace and "laying the foundation for World War No. 3."

"Germany and Japan," he said, "will win the peace and world war No. 3 if we follow the same methods as we did the last time. Even if Hitler and the top criminals are all blotted out, the competent brains down the line in the German army would still remain ready to plan economic and fifth column war as a preliminary to the next military aggression under a new, less crazy, and therefore more dangerous Hitler."

"The United Nations," he said, "must first have machinery which can disarm and keep disarmed those parts of the world which would break the peace. Also there must be machinery for preventing economic warfare and for enhancing economic peace between nations."

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### A Fighting New Year to You!

By Robert Minor

The deeds that will be performed in this dawning New Year will decide how two thousand million men, women and children will live for many generations to come.

Now, the decisive deeds must be performed quickly.

That it will be a year of great deeds of heroism is foretold by the way the old year ends. Newspaper headlines cry that the "Red Army is Rolling Ahead." Huge advances are being made by our Soviet ally on the great Eastern Front of the Central Theatre of War in Europe in the most gigantic struggle that the world has ever known. The heroic deeds will be performed on the Eastern Front is guaranteed, and they will be deeds performed, not by frost, not by snow and the malicious "General Winter," but by men.

But the Central Theatre of War, as this New Year dawns, is still a one-front theatre of war.

This is the great outstanding character of the beginning of this new dawning year: The Second Front is not established.

Still undisturbed in its priceless possession of this monopoly of concentration on the most decisive strategic objective, Hitler strikes with more than twice as many troops as Russia had to face in the first World War; Hitler still strikes at the Soviet front with 179 German divisions, with 22 Rumanian divisions, 14 Finnish divisions, 10

Italian divisions, 12 Hungarian divisions, one Slovak and one Spanish division—a total of 240 divisions supplied from two-thirds of all of the sources of armament of the entire world.

This and this alone constitutes the danger that the freedom of all mankind may disappear in a new dark age of slavery.

The problem of the very first days and weeks of 1943 is, in a military sense, the landing in the west of Europe of an army capable of forcing Hitler's 240-division army to face two ways—to divide in order to fight a second front in the west.

The heroic deeds on our part, on the part of England and America, are still to be performed; early in 1943—now, in these first days and weeks to come.

What is the purpose of the landing in Africa? How does it differ from all of the many small desert skirmishes and small battles of the past two years between British, German and Italian expeditionary forces? Africa is important insofar as, and only to the degree that it is an approach of gigantic forces

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### Allies Make New Gains In Africa

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP). — Allied troops and tanks have hammered

onward to close the narrowing corridor between Tunisia and Libya and smash the remnants of the German Afrika Korps in Tripoli, African reports said tonight.

A communiqué from a long-misleading French desert column in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP). — The people of North Africa are suffering from hunger and privation and are badly in need of American supplies, according to top officials of the Office of War Information.

"We simply must ship wheat, meat and sugar, in addition to clothing, right away," Milton S. Eisenhower said. "Money is worthless to the farmers because they cannot buy anything with it. The stores have been stripped clean. You see naked people, hungry people. They've been that way for a long time."

southern Libya revealed that it was driving north toward Tripoli; there were reports of an American force, slashing across southern Tunisia to within 40 miles of the Tunis-Tripoli coastal highway, and an official spokesman disclosed that the British Eighth Army now is

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### 22 More Ringed In Stalingrad Area

#### BULLETIN

MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 1 (UP). — The midnight communiqué of the Soviet High Command said today that Soviet troops advancing inside Stalingrad occupied several blocks of buildings in the factory area yesterday.

South of Stalingrad the Red Army, "breaking enemy resistance, continued to forge ahead and occupied a number of inhabited localities."

Soviet troops improved their positions in some sectors of the Central Front, the communiqué said, and west of Rzhev drove the Germans from a fortified position.

MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 1 (UP). — The Red Army has killed or captured 312,650 Axis troops, liberated 1,588 towns and villages, forged a solid ring around 22 divisions and completely routed 36 more in six weeks of titanic struggles along the near and distant approaches of Stalingrad, it was announced officially today.

[Reports from London—not confirmed by the Moscow communiqué—said that German forces before Stalingrad "have now been completely liquidated."]

A year-end review of the Soviet offensive in south Russia revealed that they all were parts of a grand scale

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LONDON, Dec. 31. — Adolf Hitler in an order of the day told the German armed forces today that "the year 1943 perhaps will be a difficult one, but certainly it will be no more difficult than the past one." The message was broadcast by the German Transocean News Service.

plan to encircle and rout the Germans and their allies in the greater Stalingrad area. That now has been done, the Red Army declared.

The official summary said 175,000 Axis troops had

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### China Recalls Aides, FDR Sees Hsuing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP). — President Roosevelt conferred today with Lieut. Gen. Hsuing Shih-Fei, head of a special Chinese military mission a majority of whose members have been recalled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang summoned Hsuing home, it was believed, because he was dissatisfied with the quantity of military aid China has been receiving from the United Nations.

Hsuing's appointment with the President, the White House said, was arranged at the request of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The general was accompanied by an interpreter, Capt. Robert Lee.

Although Hsuing and most of the other members are "expected to leave soon" for Chungking, a few members under Col. W. T. Tsai will remain in Washington.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., revealed that this country's fiscal relations with China continue good. He announced a six-months extension of the stabilization arrangement of July 14, 1937, under which the Cen-

tral Bank of China was enabled to obtain up to \$50,000,000 in U. S. dollar exchange. The new period extends to next June 30.

Morgenthau said China has liquidated all obligations incurred under the 1937 arrangement. He cited this as "another example of China's creditable dealings with the United States." He said the extension was sought by China and that the Treasury, in accordance with its policy of cooperating financially with China, was "pleased to agree with this request."

Chinese dissatisfaction with military aid from this country apparently has grown since the mission came here a few months after the United States entered the war.

### Ohio AFL Leader Greets 'Worker'

Cleveland, Ohio,  
Dec. 23, 1942.

Editor,  
The Worker,  
30 E. 13th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Greetings of the Season!

Local union newspapers serve a useful purpose for the laboring man; State and National labor papers are important; but no paper in America affords the labor coverage presented by THE WORKER.

Since your excellent coverage of the recent Ohio AFL Convention, I have been following your paper with constantly increasing interest and am glad to note the additional space being given to union and production news from all parts of the nation. Keep up the good work and improve it.

With me it is not politics that counts, but honest, fair and objective treatment of news concerning labor and the common people and their all-out effort for Victory.

Sincerely yours,

COURTNEY C. WARD (signed),  
Day Secretary, Painters District  
Council No. 6; President Painters Local No. 765, AFL.

### Ruling on Ken's Backs Hoffman

Unfair labor practices and company unionism at Kent Stores, Inc., which led to the jailing of Alexander Hoffman, union leader freed by Governor Charles Feltz last week, were sharply condemned by the State Labor Relations Board yesterday.

As the Board's sweeping decision against the large open shop chain was made known, the World-Telegram, anti-labor appeasement newspaper, launched into a bitter attack on Governor Feltz for freeing Hoffman.

The World-Telegram completely ignored the Board order which verified charges leveled against the

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## Our Great Ally--China An Editorial

On this United Nations Day it behooves the whole American people and its government to look Chinward. We stand in danger of losing our great Chinese ally. If we lose China it will not be because she will stop fighting. She has fought courageously against tremendous odds for five and one-half years.

She will continue to fight. But if she is forced to give up all hope of practical assistance from us, she will have no need to coordinate her war effort with ours. It will be her loss, but our loss will be even greater. For we cannot win the war against Japan without China as our full and confident ally. We have been warned often and from many quarters including Wendell Willkie. But so far we did not heed this warning.

Take a look at the situation. As an outcome of the war in the Pacific after Pearl Harbor, China was deprived of all effective land contact with ourselves and England. Burma was lost, and with it the Burma Road. One of the chief reasons for this was the failure to develop a United Nations defense of Burma. Whatever was saved of the British Army in that unfortunate country was due to the intervention of Chinese troops. But the Chinese were never fully involved in a joint command, never consulted, and their advice never taken.

China has requested repeatedly that our government supply her, not with troops, but with the necessary number of planes, offensive equipment and technical personnel sufficient to enable her heroic armies to take the offensive against the Japanese. An unbelievably small

number of planes has been sent. The last Lend-Lease Report revealed that practically nothing has gone to China during the past year.

China has demanded insistently that she be given a place of full and equal responsibility in the councils of the United Nations. She has demanded that a correct strategy for the Pacific Front be worked out, in which the prime importance of China as the decisive front against Japan be fully recognized. As a part of this strategy, as a prerequisite for its application, she has insisted correctly that a coordinated offensive be launched to reopen the Burma Road.

But what has actually happened? The stubborn policy of the British Government in India, and the coldness of our own government to our duties here, have intensified the crisis in a country which must serve as the base for one main arm of the offensive into Burma. The present drive, led by General Wavell, is obviously undertaken with a minimum of forces, has limited objectives and ignores the need of full collaboration with the Chinese armies in Western Yunnan. In fact, so little are the main Japanese armies in Burma threatened by Wavell's forces that they have launched a new drive against the Chinese in Yunnan, aimed at the strategic gateway of Kunning.

So strained has the situation become, that the Chinese military mission in this country since July has been recalled to Chungking. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, at present in this country for medical treatment, impresses strongly upon us the imperative necessity of opening the Burma Road and establishing the strategy of coalition warfare in union with China, our greatest ally in the war against Japan.

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The lines along which we must act now, and act

quickly, are indicated by the semi-official statement just published in Chungking of what China expects from the war. Above all else, absolute equality among the nations is stressed.

What should be of special significance to us in the present crisis is the emphasis upon the return of all former Chinese territory to China, the abolition of the unequal treaties, the end of discriminatory treatment of Chinese in our country and elsewhere, recognition of the right of self-determination for the small and weak nations of the Far East, and the abolition of ideas like that of the "white man's burden."

These are not post-war problems. They are problems which must be met now in order to retain China as our ally and strengthen unity between us. Without doing this we cannot win the war on the Pacific Front.

As responsible Chinese leaders again and again have emphasized, there are three indispensable things to be done immediately to remedy the situation:

We must supply China with sufficient quantities of planes (Britain's air force now exceeds that of Germany and Italy combined, and our plane production is greater than that of the whole Axis).

The Burma campaign must be developed immediately into a major offensive to reopen the Burma Road.

And most fundamental of all, we must establish a unified strategy for the Pacific Front, in which we recognize the key position held by China and subordinate our other Pacific actions to the main aim of developing the land offensive against Japan in China itself.

This is the only effective way we can retain and strengthen our alliance with China, which is indispensable to our victory on the Pacific, while at the same time employing our major armed strength in union with England and the Soviet Union to smash Hitler Germany early in 1943.

Control - Adult



## A Great People



Joseph Stalin, premier of the Soviet Union and leader of the Red Army. Under his guidance the Soviet people, after 18 months of single-handed war against Hitlerism, have opened up the most devastating attack that Hitler has yet faced. Stalin's actions have been guided always by the interests of progressive mankind.



This American flag waving over the ruins of a captured fort at Port Lyautey, Morocco, symbolizes the Allied offensive in North Africa. Joint British and American action in that area has the perspective of wiping out the last Nazi footholds there.

## The North African Political Crisis ---

The announcement that 12 men including high French police officials in Algiers have been arrested on charges of having plotted to assassinate Gen. Giraud and the representative of our State Department Mr. Murphy, as well as for complicity in the Darlan assassination, is further proof that the political situation in North Africa remains unsettled. There can be little doubt that this has affected and continues to influence the Allied military campaign in Africa.

Gen. Giraud's statement that among those detained are both direct Axis agents as well as some who aided the Allies in the North Africa landings shows how confused the situation is and how difficult it is to pass judgment on all phases of it there on the basis of the available information. But General Giraud's declaration that this is purely an internal French affair offers little satisfaction to the American and British forces in Africa whose military operations against the Axis are directly and vitally affected by this whole situation. Certainly it is not one which can be left for solution to the North African Council headed by Giraud composed of Petain appointees and who even to this day protest their loyalty to Petain and insist that they are acting in his name. It is a problem which concerns the United States, Great Britain, the French people, the people in North Africa and all the United Nations.

### FOOD CRISIS

The statement by Milton Eisenhower who has just returned from Algiers that unless we supply food and clothing to the population in North and West Africa before February we face a serious internal crisis there again emphasizes our responsibility for the whole internal and political problems in North Africa and that it can only be solved on the basis of United Nations policy. Such a policy should be able to unite all patriotic Axis and anti-Vichy forces, both among the French and native population; should inspire all the French people to unite against the Axis for the speediest defeat of the Axis in Africa and the carrying of the war to Hitler in Europe.

This policy of course can have nothing in common with those "liberal" journalists and radio commentators who even without knowing the facts waxed poetic in their eulogies over the Darlan assassination as if this is the road to the solution of the problems that we are confronted with in Africa.

The working class position on acts of individual terror is well known. Tactics of individual violence are not the means through which the people can attain their objectives. The people's weapon is mass political struggle. At the same time it is clear that in occupied countries where the forms of struggle against the Hitlerites and their lackeys include sabotage, guerrilla warfare, etc., the killing of Nazis and their agents is not an act of individual terror but is an important part of the people's war for freedom. Such is the case of the struggle.

**THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION**  
In North Africa it would seem that there are two forces—one, the representatives of the military and political forces of the United Nations supported by the people and the second, that of the North African Council. At the same time in this complicated situation the necessity of the military struggle must have precedence over all else. It is in this sense that President Roosevelt's statement that the Darlan deal was a purely temporary "military expediency" must be understood. But it is clear that any relations with the Darlans now have already gone far beyond the stage of military expediency.

What is necessary now is obviously to put an end to the chaotic political situation in North Africa. This can only be achieved by the unification of all the anti-Axis and anti-Vichy forces and the creation of an instrument which can at least in the immediate temporary situation speak in the name of the French people and align the French people in its name with the United Nations. The United Nations representatives must open the prisons and all political prisoners to all anti-Axis prisoners of all nationalities and all political persuasions. They will become the most reliable support for the cause of the United Nations. All Hitler Vichy laws must be abrogated and the people given the democratic rights and liberties that are essential for the fullest mobilization behind the war. The economic problems emphasized by Mr. Milton Eisenhower must be solved to the best of our ability.

# Highlights of 1942

Jan. 2—United Nations compact signed by 26 nations headed by Britain, USA, USSR and China, pledging no separate peace till victory.

Jan. 5—Board of Appeals cancels deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

Jan. 12—President Roosevelt names National War Labor Board, William H. Davis, chairman, under Executive Order 8802 forbidding discrimination in war industry because of race, creed or color.

Jan. 13—President Roosevelt names War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson, chairman.

Jan. 15—Opening of the inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, called to unite the New World against the Axis.

Jan. 20—Red Army recaptures Moshalsk, pushes the Germans farther back from Moscow.

Jan. 26—First AEF lands in North Ireland, under Major General Russell P. Harle.

Jan. 30—President Roosevelt signs the Price Control Act, designed to prevent inflation; he criticizes its provision preventing control of farm prices below 110 per cent of parity.

Jan. 31—Japanese complete conquest of Malay Peninsula; siege of Singapore begins.

Feb. 3—With CIO and AFL support, Detroit Negroes win favorable decision on Sojourner Truth federal housing project.

Feb. 15—Singapore falls to the Japanese after a two-week siege.

March 19—WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson opposes move in Congress to abolish the 40-hour week and overtime pay; says it would hurt production.

April 4—The United States recognizes the De Gaulle regime in French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons.

April 9—Bataan falls to Japanese assault, after epic three-month defense.

April 18—Paul V. McNutt is named head of the new Manpower Commission.

April 27—President Roosevelt calls for the adoption of a seven-point program to combat inflation. It embraces (1) heavier taxes, (2) ceilings on prices, (3) wage stabilization, (4) control of prices for agricultural products, (5) increased buying of war bonds, (6) rationing of scarce essential commodities, (7) less installment buying.

May 5—Sugar rationing, necessitated by shipping shortage, begins.

May 8—Battle of the Coral Sea. A Japanese invasion fleet is defeated by American naval and air forces in a five-day battle fought in waters between New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

May 14—Marshal Timoshenko launches a counter-drive on the Kharkov front.

May 15—Gasoline rationing begins in 17 Eastern States.

May 15—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) set up.

May 18—President Roosevelt unconditionally releases Earl Browder from Atlanta Penitentiary "to promote national unity."

May 28—Attorney General Francis Biddle overrules Immigration Appeals Board and orders deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

June 1—Mexico declares war on the Axis powers as a result of

U-boat destruction of Mexican shipping.

June 4—Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo official acting as "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, dies in Prague from wounds inflicted by two Greek patriots eight days earlier. His death is followed by Nazi terrorism.

June 8—The United States and Great Britain pool all production and food resources for victory.

June 11—President Roosevelt announces conversations with Molotov, in which they reached "full understanding . . . with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a Second Front in Europe in 1942."

June 22—Gen. Douglas MacArthur greets USSR and Red Army.

July 2—Sevastopol, last Soviet outpost in the Crimea, falls to Nazis after an epic siege of 245 days.

July 16—The War Labor Board makes Little Steel award in Washington. This establishes the principle in wage stabilization of granting wage increases equivalent to the rise in living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942.

July 30—Women Appointed to Voluntary Service (WAVES) established.

Aug. 9—The British authorities arrest Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian independence movement.

Aug. 12—Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Moscow for four-day conference with Stalin.

Aug. 19—American troops join Allies in commando raid on Dieppe, France.

Sept. 10—Women's Air Auxiliary Force (WAAF) established.

Sept. 23—Willkie confers with Stalin at the Kremlin, later calls for a second front "at the earliest possible moment."

Oct. 3—Associate Justice James F. Byrnes of the Supreme Court appointed Director of Economic Stabilization.

Oct. 5—AFL convention at Toronto is addressed by British Labor leader Jack Tanner on International Labor Unity and Second Front. No action taken.

Oct. 7—John L. Lewis, in an act of disruption withdraws the United Mine Workers from the CIO.

Oct. 9—State Department announces that the United States and Britain will abandon extraterritoriality in China.

Oct. 12—Attorney General Biddle announces that 600,000 un-naturalized Italians in the United States will no longer be classed as enemy aliens.

Oct. 26—Willkie calls for a second

front and a "Pacific Charter," says that weaker nations want specific guarantees as to their freedom and security in the post-war world.

Oct. 27—Economic Director James F. Byrnes issues order to limit salaries to \$25,000 a year.

Nov. 8—United States forces land in North Africa; in a 76-hour campaign, ended by an armistice arranged by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, they take control of Algeria and Morocco, strategic areas in the struggle for control of the Mediterranean and South Atlantic.

Nov. 8—CIO convention opens in Boston and backs International Labor Unity and Win the War policies.

Nov. 11—On the anniversary of the end of the First World War the Germans, in retaliation for the American landings in French North Africa, take possession of all France, except a thirty-mile semi-circle around Toulon, where the greater part of the French fleet lay at anchor.

Nov. 13—President Roosevelt signs an amendment to the draft act allowing the induction of 18 and 19-year-olds.

Nov. 19—The Soviets open their Winter offensive around Rzhev in the north and Stalingrad in the south.

Nov. 27—Greater part of the French fleet, reckoned the fourth strongest in the world at the beginning of the war, is scuttled by its crews at Toulon to balk attempt by Germans to seize it.

Nov. 23—Women's Coast Guard Auxiliary Force (Spar, meaning "Semper Paratus"—Always Ready) established.

Dec. 1—Admiral Darlan assumes authority as Chief of State in French Africa.

Gas rationing goes into effect for the whole United States.

Dec. 5—Paul V. McNutt appointed manpower chief of the nation.

Dec. 6—Secretary of Agriculture Claude B. Wickard named Food Administrator.

Dec. 16—Red Army launches another major offensive in the Don region.

Dec. 17—Leon Henderson resigns as Price Administrator. United Nations issue joint condemnation of the Nazi policy of "cold-blooded extermination" of the Jews.

Dec. 24—Admiral Darlan assassinated in Algiers.

Dec. 27—Announcement of nationwide rationing of 200 kinds of canned, dried and processed vegetables and fruits.

Dec. 28—Kotelnikov captured by the Red Army.

## Hitler 'Peace' Plot Revealed by Benes

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Hitler, Germany, increasingly fearful of the crushing weight of United Nations assaults, has set its emissaries abroad to prepare the way for a negotiated peace to prevent being destroyed.

This Nazi plot was exposed by Eduard Benes, president of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile in a London broadcast on Christmas Eve, copies of which have just reached this country.

"Ribbentrop (Hitler's foreign minister)," said Benes, "is giving his envoys and diplomatic agents instructions that they should investigate grounds for peace negotiations in all countries and should seek intermediaries to agitate for peace and hasten the swift conclusion of the war by their activity before the catastrophe of 1943 comes about."

Among the nations where such negotiations are being inspired is the United States, Dr. Benes declared on the basis of "precise reports."

"We have precise reports," he said, "from Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and America of the number of special German agents who are to prepare and launch such negotiations," he said.

Key contact man for these Nazi "peace" agents in the United States would be Herbert Hoover, champion of a negotiated "peace" with Hitler, and evil director of the whole defeatist camp.

**2nd FRONT CALL**  
Dr. Benes called for offensive activities especially on a second front in Europe as the best answer to the negotiated "peace" efforts of Hitler.

"There will be new offensives, Russia and North Africa will be entirely cleaned up soon, there will be a real invasion of the European continent and the establishment of further new fronts . . ." Dr. Benes said.

"Germany will fall," he said, "and with her all her helpers and all will receive retribution," he said.

Dr. Benes called on the six million foreign workers now in German factories to do everything in their power to sabotage the German war machine to hasten its downfall, in a Dec. 19 broadcast from London.

"You Czechs, Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Poles, Greeks, Norwegians, Dutchmen, Frenchmen and Belgians . . . you are soldiers of this internal

front . . . Every slowing down of your work every hindrance to production, every loosened rivet and screw, every bungled screw thread, every minute of delay in your work brings the world nearer freedom . . ."

"Workers have always stood in the forefront of progress," he added. "They have always fought for freedom and have known how to give their lives for it. I believe that Europe's workers will remain true to their glorious tradition."

## Won't Tolerate Disunity--Giraud

ALGERIA, Dec. 31 (UP)—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud announced today that "no attempts to divide the French people will be tolerated."

A communique issued by the office of the new High Commissioner, which followed an announcement by him last night that 12 prominent Frenchmen had been placed under preventive arrest, explained that steps had been taken to insure tranquility behind the fighting lines.

The communique did not state what measures, if any, had been taken in addition to the arrests announced by Giraud last night. At that time Giraud said the arrests were made to forestall any attempts to assassinate him and Robert Murphy, American diplomatic envoy to French Africa.

(In London, a fighting French spokesman said he believed those arrested in Algiers "probably include disappointed Vichyites who thought they were not well enough rewarded by the Allies for aiding the occupation and decided to wipe out Murphy and Giraud.")

Those seized will not be executed, Giraud emphasized. He did not reveal their names.

Giraud was asked if he was trying to establish a military dictatorship. He raised his arms, pointed to the questioner and said in a firm clear voice:

"I say this first of all: There is no reason to suspect that I am trying to establish a military dictatorship. How can the French people think that after what I did for them? I have one idea, to wage and win the war, and for that I must have one way or another."

## Nazis Throw in Don Reserves By a Veteran Commander

THE German High Command, as was to be expected, is throwing in powerful reserves, especially against General Golikov's column operating west of the Voronezh-Rostov railroad. These reserves can conveniently reach the scene of battle over the "rockade" railroad running parallel to the front from Vaukyi to Voroshilovgrad.

In turn, they can reach that railroad at both ends from Kharkov which means that a sort of "ring of traffic" can be established (via Kupyansk). From Voroshilovgrad reserves can be rushed to the region of Millerovo over a direct railroad line between these two points.

Thus we should expect a distinct slowing down of the Soviet offensive on this front where a slugging match is doubtless developing. These battles are actually part of the defense by the Germans of the Donets position of which we spoke before.

The greatest war maneuver, however, is developing in the desert-steppe between the lower Volga and the Manych (which is a river-lake-canal combination). This great steppe is cut by a range of hills running from Stalingrad south to the Manych for 175 miles. The capital of the Kalmyk ASSR—Elista—sits on the brink of these hills. It was occupied by the Germans back in August. Now the Red Army is racing toward Elista from two directions—one column from Kotelnikov has reached Remontnoye and another, seemingly from Astrakhan, has reached Ulan-Ergha.

This means that Elista is being attacked from west and east and the Germans will probably have to fall back to the south, on the railroad of Divnoye, south of the Manych. Such a withdrawal would begin to endanger the German North Caucasian group of armies, especially if the Soviet troops managed to reach the railroad junction of Salsk, 100 miles southwest of Kotelnikov. (Salsk is not to be confused with Sal which is a railroad station only some 22 miles southwest of Kotelnikov; Sal has already been reached by Soviet troops, according to unofficial reports.)

On the central front Soviet troops are making slow, but steady progress.

Because we hear a lot lately about the weather hampering operations on the various fronts, it would not be amiss to realize what the weather is in the Kalmyk steppe. During the Civil War of 1918-1920 there was a legend about a cavalry detachment (the Reds told the story about the Whites, and vice versa) which was frozen dead on the Manych where people had seen phantom squadrons standing like an agglomeration of statues through the winter, men and horses transformed into ice statues. They were supposed to have thawed out and collapsed in the spring. Of course, this was nothing but a legend, but its very creation gives an idea of what the climate there is. Nothing more horrible can be imagined than those high winds driving snow, sand and salt into the faces of marching men. Faces crack and the open wounds are eaten by the salt. Men often cannot ride and are forced to dismount and run, leading their horses, just to warm up. In spite of the conditions Soviet troops are marching 20 to 25 miles a day, right now. A lesson in military "meteorology," all right.

General MacArthur's men have driven another wedge into the Japanese defenses at Buna, further splitting the enemy stronghold.

There is nothing of importance to report from the other fronts.

## One Common Cause Unites Us



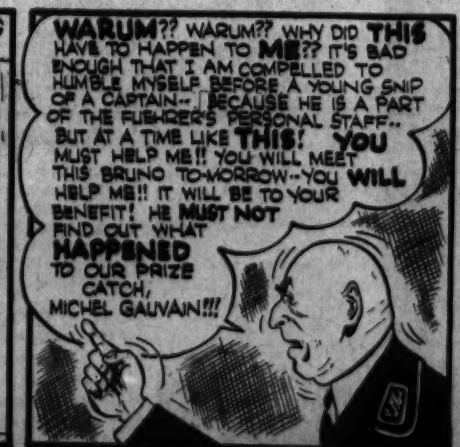
The common purpose and determination of the United States and the Soviet Union in the United Nations' war against Hitlerism were clearly defined when Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov visited the United States in late May, 1942. Molotov is shown here with President Roosevelt during the second front conversations which took place at that time.



The two fighters above typify the memorable courage of the entire Soviet people. As the Nazi hordes menaced their factory, these two workers were among those who took up guns to defend it. Thus, the entire Soviet people has taken up the fight.

## On the War Fronts

## THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN



By Dick Floyd



# 20 Years of N.Y. Democratic Rule

By Mac Gordon

Yesterday, the liberal Democratic regime which has governed New York State for 20 consecutive years, went out of office. Starting with the election of Alfred E. Smith in 1922, this has been the longest period in which one political party has run the State in more than a hundred years.

The Democratic regime started soon after the split in the Socialist Party, and the beginning of the disintegration of that Party as a major political factor in the State. Five Socialists had been elected to the 1920 Legislature. They were expelled from the Legislature after a bitter, nationwide fight, and their districts gerrymandered. That was the last time Socialists were elected to the New York Legislature.

## LABOR SUPPORT

The S. P. had campaigned on a program of wide social reform and had received the support of a large section of New York's organized workers. Following the smash-up of the S. P., the Democratic Party took over a large part of that program, and corralled a good part of the vote.

Smith was elected on a platform of repeal of the infamous Luk anti-democratic laws, and he had them repealed soon after his election. Another major issue was workmen's compensation and factory safety regulations, both of which the Smith Administration put into effect.

It was natural that in a State like New York, with its large radical vote and powerful labor movement, one of the two major parties should become the vehicle for labor, progressive legislation. Otherwise, the independent and labor vote would seek expression in the emergence of a significant new third party movement to take the place of the old S. P. The Democratic Party, being the stronger party in the urban sections, became that vehicle, and since the radical vote was decisive in the State, those elements whose outlook and policies were adopted to winning that vote took leadership in that party.

## AFL ROLE

Up until 1936, the labor movement was represented almost entirely in legislative circles by the American Federation of Labor, which was then the only large trade union center in the State. Because of the passive political attitude of the old-line AFL leaders and their lack of political initiative and independence, it sufficed for the Democratic Party simply to retain close relations with the AFL state leaders as the expression of its coalition with labor.

With the organization of the militant, aggressive CIO movement in 1935, however, this no longer sufficed. The new movement was politically far more independent than the AFL. If the Democratic Party wished to retain the large independent radical and labor vote, it had to form a coalition with a more independent expression of this new labor movement. Hence the American Labor Party was organized, in coalition with the Democrats under the leadership of the New Deal.

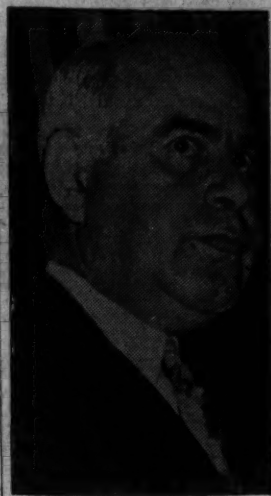
## COALITION ENDED

As long as the Democratic Party retained its coalition with labor, as expressed by the ALP, it retained control of the State. When, however, in the 1942 elections, reactionary, anti-labor, defeatist elements captured control of the Party and broke the coalition, the Democratic Party was defeated.

Following the organization of the CIO movement, there was a change in the relations of the people and the Legislature. Formerly, labor's influence was exerted only through a few top AFL officials. The masses knew nothing of the Legislature, except around such emergency issues as relief. But now the people began to intervene directly through petitions, delegation demonstrations on all social measures. One lower East Side Democratic Assemblyman put it this way to the writer back in 1937:

## PEACE AND QUIET

"For five years I sat in the Legislature, and everything was quiet and peaceful. No one bothered me or was interested in what I did. Now I received stacks of letters, cards, telegrams telling me what to do. I have to speak to tenants' leagues, unemployed groups, neighborhood houses, and what not, I



HERBERT LEHMAN

don't even have a Sunday to myself anymore."

A great many progressive reforms were adopted by the state, in the last seven years particularly. Outstanding are such measures as unemployment insurance, minimum wages and protective legislation for women, the state labor relations act, public housing, strong anti-injunction and anti-strike breaking laws, numerous measures against discrimination. Since the war started, New York has been among the most advanced states in its organization of the resources of the state for the war.

## LIBERALS ENROLLED

It was natural that some outstanding liberals in the State should become part of the apparatus. Charles Poletti served as counsel to Governor Lehman for several years before becoming Lieutenant Governor in 1938. Henry Epstein was State Solicitor General for ten years, and was responsible for many of the strong civil liberties statements and decisions on behalf of labor issued by the Attorney General's and the Governor's office. Frieda Miller served eight years as Secretary of Labor. And Rose Schneiderman, head of the Women's Trade Union League, was her assistant for the past few years. Nathan Sobel and Walter Brown, the governor's counsel and secretary respectively, are strong liberals.

Though generally, the record is one of progress, it would be a mistake to assume that there were not many weaknesses. There were many bitter struggles led by the unemployed before unemployment relief was granted in the days of the depression, and it was never adequate. There were tendencies to concede to reaction by succumbing to red-baiting, particularly on the part of Poletti.

## FINNISH-SOVIET WAR

There was a good deal of anti-Soviet expression and activity by the governor during the period of the Soviet-Finnish war and around the moves of the Soviet Union to defend its borders in the Baltic. On the other hand, following the Soviet's entry into the war, Lehman, Poletti and Walter Brown became exceedingly active on behalf of Russian War Relief and the policy of United Nations coalition.

In the field of struggle against Negro discrimination, Governor Lehman delivered some fine messages, and a number of good bills were passed. The words, however, were rather bold than the actions, though progress has been made.

These are only a few of the weaknesses. On the whole, however, the period has been marked by a big advance in the participation of the people in government, and in social and labor legislation.

# Axis Exploits Race Bias Here, Says NY Report

ALBANY, Dec. 31 (UP).—Job discrimination against the foreign born has been "heightened by war-borne suspicions and Axis propaganda which bends every straw to its purpose," the State Committee on Discrimination in Employment said today in a report to governor Poletti.

"To the age-long discrimination against Negroes and Jews," the report said, "has been added a recent feeling against persons from Axis-dominated countries, at whom war-time emotion has often pointed an unjust finger of suspicion."

"Those who suffer are not loyal aliens alone—many of these cannot meet the technical requirements of citizenship—but also naturalized citizens and their children."

The committee said that war plants employing nearly 400,000 workers have been visited to urge all-out production by eliminating discrimination.

Commenting on the report, Poletti said:

"It is not possible to persuade any citizen to die for democracy if his father, mother and older brothers and sisters are not given jobs in war industries."

"Not only does discrimination prevent full utilization of manpower for the war effort," the committee said, "but it is a contradiction of United Nations war aims of equal opportunity and freedom for all."

"This contradiction the Axis has been quick to exploit, both in Europe and Asia. It is literally true that the lynching of a Negro in America is quickly broadcast from Tokyo throughout the Far East as an example of 'white' hypocrisy and cruelty in their war for domination over the 'colored races' of the world."

# Defeatist GOP Senators Fail To Oust Austin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Efforts of pro-fascist isolationist Senators in the Republican Party to oust Senator Warren R. Austin, minority leader supporting the Government's United Nations policy, have collapsed.

Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican leader, who will be re-elected at the forthcoming conference of Senate Republicans, yesterday squelched all rumors of Austin's removal. McNary said flatly that Austin would continue to act as leader in his absence.

Prominence of America's role in negotiations of the United Nations was strongly emphasized here yesterday when Senator Warren R. Austin told a radio audience that unity of the Allies is essential for victory.

The Republican Senator from Vermont has been under heavy attack from Hoover-Republicans because of his non-partisan support of the Administration's foreign policies.

Especially angered because Austin supported the government's Panama Properties measure, which helped to carry out the Good Neighbor Policy, the defeatist Republicans tried to remove him from his minority post in the next Congress. All but two Republicans voted against the measure.

"It is my conviction," Austin said in his radio address, "that the United States should feel encouraged to undertake the great and difficult service of leadership in the negotiations among the Allies. The relations which have been established thus far during this war through basic agreements under the lend-lease act, through the joint proclamation of Britain and the United States known as the Atlantic Charter, and through the agreement of union itself among the 29 members of the United Nations have already formalized a union. Does anyone doubt that the progress made is directly due to the common danger and mutual interest which the operations of war create?"

# Help Stricken Ally in Atlantic



U. S. Coast Guardmen are shown transferring a survivor of a torpedoed British merchant ship aboard a rescuing cutter, somewhere in the North Atlantic. The seaman taken aboard in the stricken was one of the survivors picked up from a whale boat. This is an official U. S. Coast Guard photo.

# Browder Expose of NAM Strike Plot Alarms Hearst

By Milton Howard

The Hearst press yesterday gave the signal to its agents in the incoming Congress that the way to cut the throat of the Roosevelt war leadership is to lay down a smokescreen of a national drive against the Communist Party in the style of Goering in Germany and Laval in France.

The Hearst press ran a dispatch from its Washington Bureau, signed by David Senter, in which Earl Browder's recent speech, "Storm Signal," is viewed by the defeatists with fear and alarm.

The views of the Browder speech must be stifled at all costs and kept from the American people, the Hearst Washington dispatch implies.

The points in the Browder speech which have struck the Hearst press with special alarm are as follows: 1. That a serious situation is developing within the country as the reactionary industrialists of the National Association of Manufacturers are trying to provoke a strike wave in war industries. Browder said that the Communists are doing all they can to prevent such a strike wave which would imperil war output in the fight against the Axis. But he said that the accumulation of unsolved grievances, the success of the disrupters in raising living costs and the deliberate efforts of the NAM reactionaries to make peaceful, non-strike negotiations a failure, may give the reactionaries the strike wave they are looking for.

The Hearst press is apparently eager for a wave of strikes because it urges that Congress investigate all groups which urge no-strike, such as the Communist Party.

2. Planning a super-Dies Committee hysteria against the Communists and others who are fighting for uninterrupted war production, the Hearst press advises that the anti-Administration forces should start a reign of political terror against all Americans who object to the United States relations with the Axis puppets as Helsinki and Madrid.

Thus it is clear that the demand by Rep. Clare Hoffman, pro-fascist Republican of Michigan, for a new super-Dies Committee in the next Congress is based on the Hearst strategy of a fifth column red scare, with the war effort its main target.

The incoming Congress, boasts the Hearst press Washington dispatch, will "be dedicated to reorganizing the country in American principles and is considered as much anti-Communist as it is anti-New Deal."

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# Time Magazine Picks Stalin as 'Man of Year'

Giving expression to the admiration all Americans feel, Time Magazine this year named Joseph Stalin, Soviet premier, its "man of the year." Last year, the choice was President Roosevelt.

The selection, in which readers of the magazine participate, registers the nationwide admiration which the United States feels toward Stalin and the Soviet Union which he leads in heroic, unyielding battle against the Axis.

"Had German legions swept past steel-stubborn Stalingrad and liquidated Russia's power of attack," says Time, in commenting on the title award. "Hitler would have been not only man of the year, but he would have been undisputed master of Europe, looking for other continents to conquer."

"He could have diverted at least 250 victorious divisions to new conquests in Asia and Africa. But Joseph Stalin stopped him. Stalin had done it before—in 1941—when he started with all of Russia intact. But Stalin's achievement of 1942 was far greater. All that Hitler could give he took—for the second time."

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# OPA Lauds Public On Food Buying

The public is meeting its responsibility by abstaining from scare buying and hoarding, Price Administrator Henderson announced yesterday after the OPA made a nationwide survey of reaction to announcements on canned goods rationing.

American housewives and the country's grocers received high praise for the patriotic and orderly manner in which they met the wartime problem, he said.

"We have checked every major population center in the country," Henderson reported, "and find that buying of canned fruits and vegetables and other processed foods that are going to be rationed soon has proceeded normally."

**PRaises PUBLIC CONDUCT**  
The public's conduct, Henderson said, "shows its ready understanding of the necessity for rationing." He justified the early announcement of rationing by the OPA and the Department of Agriculture on the ground that the public had to get all the facts.

"Rather than allow gossip concerning the program to leak out in a garbled fashion and thus to create confusion and enable some to take advantage of others, your government faced the issue squarely and made all essential facts available to every one."

Pointing out that some stores registered increased demand for

canned goods, Henderson said that storekeepers quickly discouraged unnecessary sales. He asked housewives control their purchases until point rationing begins.

"When rationing begins under the point system you will have complete freedom of choice once again," he told housekeepers, "limited only by the over-all confines of your ration. Every one will get the same ration and every one of the rationed foods will have the same point value in every store in the United States."

# Fear 9 Perished In Syracuse Fire

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 31 (UP).—Officials searched the ruins of the 97-year-old Empire Hotel here today for the bodies of nine persons believed to have perished in a fire which destroyed the building and 16 stores, causing damage estimated at \$1,000,000.

The fire, discovered early yesterday, was fought for five hours before being brought under control.

# FORCED TO SACRIFICE

We are now forced to sacrifice at a 30% reduction of regular prices our entire \$200,000 stock of nationally famous makes of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats because of the sharp reaction in business which was unforeseen at the time we purchased our new Fall line.

Our star feature in this 30% sale is the genuine imported, hand-woven, and hand spun Harris Tweed topcoats, now reduced to \$21.58.

Here's a genuine sale—at 30% discount—no odds and ends—every garment from regular stock—all made by nationally famous manufacturers to sell from \$40 to \$85. Our regular low prices of \$29.97, \$36.47 and \$42.50 are still marked on every tag. Come in, deduct the extra 30% and pay \$21.58, \$26.28 or \$30.60 from 100% pure virgin wool fabrics.

Suits, topcoats and overcoats are made of the finest imported and domestic 100% pure virgin wool fabrics, such as imported Donegals, Serges, Shetlands, Cheviots, Coverts, Worsters, soft, luxurious Fleece and Meltons, etc.

There are sizes to fit the tall, the short, the regular, the stout, the short stout, the extra short, in both single and double breasted in all shades and patterns.

This event is now taking place at Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 51 Fifth Ave., between 10th and 11th Sts., on the street floor. (Open from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every day, including Saturday.)

You may now avail yourself of our extended charge account service.

Every purchase will be protected by our guarantee of 100% satisfaction or money refunded without questions asked.

# Block Service Leaders Plan 1943 Victory Offensive on Home Front

Block service leaders will play an important part in the war effort in 1943, says George S. Van Schaick, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense in the Second Region, which includes New York, yesterday.

The block service leaders, said Mr. Van Schaick, "will carry on house-to-house promotion of the many federal programs affecting the civilians."

Education of householders on the point rationing system will be part of the block leaders work, said Mr. Van Schaick.

educate and mobilize the people on every important war issue.

Reviewing last year's work in civilian defense, Mr. Van Schaick said yesterday that:

## 11,000,000 VOLUNTEERS

"The nation's home defense effort in 1942 grew from a sprawling inadequately trained organization of about one million volunteers to the point where today more than 11,000,000 Americans are serving in Civilian Defense's home front Army."

The Second Region covers the

states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

In these three states volunteers increased from a total of 326,000 last January to more than 1,500,000 at year's end.

New York State has 528,000 volunteers; New York City, 450,000; New Jersey had more than 500,000; Delaware nearly 100,000.

Civilian defense volunteers guard war plants, railroads, ship terminals. They are volunteer firemen, air raid wardens, etc.

And they are group service leaders, captains, sector and zone directors in the Block Service movement.

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## Their 'Utopia' Is Bankrupt



These toddlers are a few among more than seventy Harlem children at "Utopia House" whose play place will be the street, while their mothers work to win the war, unless money is found within the next

two weeks to pay their teachers after WPA closes down, and to buy coal and food for them.

—Daily Worker Photo

## These Negro Children Face a Sad Year

By Ann Rivington

Happy New Year isn't so happy at "Utopia Children's House," in Harlem.

This children's settlement, which does the work of a wartime child-care center, will be forced to close its doors within the next two weeks unless government or other agencies supply funds to keep it open. It threatens to become a WPA casualty.

If those shabby doors in the heart of Harlem are closed, 70 children between the ages of three and 14 will join the community's army of "door-key kids." All of their mothers work, many of them in war industry.

### LAST TON OF COAL

Utopia House is now using its last ton of coal, and there's no money to buy more. Its four WPA teachers won't be paid by WPA after the next two weeks, and nobody else has yet offered to pay them.

Mrs. Esther Bright, who heads the board of trustees and Miss

Margaret Innis, WPA recreation teacher, yesterday told the Daily Worker of the gallant battle for existence the children's settlement has been waging.

"It takes money for everything, and nobody's been giving us any lately," said Mrs. Bright.

The place is owned by a group of Harlem women who are willing but not rich. Money used to come from the Rockefeller Foundation. Later it came in dribsels from wealthy donors. Now that the war's on, and the center is needed worse than ever before, money doesn't come from any place.

### DEPENDENT ON WPA

Three years ago the head worker left, because there was no money for her salary. Since then, Utopia House has depended largely on WPA workers and volunteers.

There's upkeep and food and coal to worry about, and mortgage payments of \$162.50 twice a year.

"We have written repeatedly to the Mayor's Committee on Child Care, to see if they couldn't get us some help with food and fuel, but we've never heard a word yet from

them," said Mrs. Bright.

"If somebody'd just take it over," she urged sadly, "we'd be tickled to death. We want to see the work go on."

When the Daily Worker reporter called, two neighborhood girls were in charge of 20 nursery-age children, on the third floor of the building.

"Those girls are just volunteers, to keep the children from getting in trouble," Miss Innis explained. "Miss Louise Twyman, the regular teacher, is out sick."

Miss Twyman used to be a WPA nursery-school teacher, we learned. When WPA tried to transfer her to other work, she refused to go. Instead, she resigned, and stayed on in Utopia House. The mothers chip in 25 cents a day apiece to keep her there.

### A STAKE IN THE FUTURE

"It isn't much, but she gets along," said Miss Innis. And the children need her here. When WPA closes down, I think I'll do the same thing, if there's no other way—I'll stick. The mothers of these children have to go away and work

to help win the war, and they can't leave their children on the sidewalk. These children right here are our future Americans.

"We need many more such places, not less."

Utopia House has a waiting list of 35, she said. And besides, women come in nearly every day, desperate, with children as little as one year old, and no place to put them. There's no use listing them any more."

Equipment is scanty and shabby. The toy chests along the wall are filled, not with toys but with metal scrap which the kids have collected to help the war effort.

Walls are in need of paint, except in the large playroom, where parents painted themselves, about six weeks ago. "We have very cooperative parents," said Miss Innis.

The building itself is sound and strong, approved for the purpose by the Board of Health. "If there was some way of getting money to fix it up, this would make a splendid, lovely home for the children while their mothers work," said Mrs. Bright.

## Soviets Rout 36 Nazi Divisions, Ring 22

(Continued from Page 1)

been killed and 137,650 captured before Stalingrad, on the middle Don and southwest of the Volga city since the Soviet thunderbolt first struck on Nov. 19.

### ENVELOPING ELISTA

The latest of the concerted offensives was reported whirling across the Kalmyk steppes far below Stalingrad, and the whole German front there appeared to be collapsing. Elista, capital of the Kalmyk Republic, was virtually surrounded, while the Soviet right ring plunged down the Stalingrad-Caucasus railway toward Rostov.

The review, for the first time throwing into focus the whole Red Army plan, gave the following picture of its development in three stages:

**ORIGINAL STALINGRAD PINNERS:** 95,000 killed, 72,400 captured; 14 German and Rumanian divisions routed; Soviet advances of 44 to 93 miles; 213 inhabited localities captured.

**MIDDLE DON:** 59,000 killed, 60,050 captured; five German, eight Italian and two Rumanian divisions routed; 1,246 localities taken; Soviets advance 93 to 124 miles.

**SOUTH OF STALINGRAD:** 21,000 killed, 5,200 captured; four German and four Rumanian divisions routed; more than 130 localities liberated; Soviets advance 62 to 93 miles.

"Experience has shown that the strategic plan of the German High Command aiming at the capture of Stalingrad, cutting off the central European part of the Soviet Union

from the Volga-Ural rear and encircling and capturing Moscow was built on sand, without taking into consideration the Germans' own actual strength and Soviet reserves," the statement said.

"Dramatically contrary to this

plan was the strategic plan for surrounding and routing the German troops near Stalingrad as created by the Supreme Command of the Red Army. This plan was carried to reality by our troops during November and December in three stages."

After sketching the development of the three phases, the review summarized the results. It said Red Army booty included 548 planes, 2,964 tanks, 4,451 guns, 2,734 trench mortars, 3,181 machine guns, 15,954 automatic rifles, 3,763 anti-tank rifles, 137,940 other rifles, 46 rail-way engines, 434 stores of ammunition, supplies and food, 15,039 horses and other rich hauls.

Reported destroyed were 1,349 German planes, 1,187 tanks, 1,459 guns, 757 trench mortars and a great deal of other war material.

At the outset the task given by the High Command to Soviet troops northwest and southwest of Stalingrad was to rout the flank groups of the Germans at the approaches to the city and, by means of an enveloping movement, to surround the bulk of the Axis armies.

## Court Convicts Four Here in Sedition Trial

Robert Leonard Jordan, 42, was convicted by a jury in Federal Court yesterday, along with three associates in the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition.

Jordan's fellow defendants were Eugene Holmes, 38, secretary of the movement; James Thorndill, 40, who frequently spoke at meetings of the organization, and Rev. Ralph Green Best, 62, "spiritual advisor" of the pro-Axis outfit.

The men may receive up to 40 years on each of the two indictments. The jury, however, recommended clemency for Best, who appeared throughout the trial with a crutch. Judge Clarence G. Calton set Jan. 11 for sentence.

### WORKERS SCHOOL

Extends to all its

STUDENTS, ALUMNAE and FRIENDS

the Season's Greetings for VICTORY... IN 1943

Registration now going on for Winter Term

35 EAST 13th STREET

AL 4-1199

## A New Year resolution...

"We call upon the members of the IWO to adopt a New Year's Resolution pledging our all for victory in 1943; to this end, pledging full participation in the membership campaign."

Yours for Victory,  
Max Bedacht  
General Secretary

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

## You can make a Resolution too...!

**RESOLVE** to give your family adequate insurance protection of the cost-price brand our non-profit IWO policies offer.

**RESOLVE** to give your family the additional health protection and medical care required, at rates you can pay.

**RESOLVE** to benefit from the enjoyable and educational features our lively, fraternal lodges provide for all.

**RESOLVE** to join the fightingest anti-Fascist labor fraternity in these United States—the IWO!

## BUILD FOR VICTORY CAMPAIGN

JANUARY 1 TO MAY 3, 1943

## INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

NATIONAL OFFICE

80 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Benefits Paid: Over \$5,000,000

Assets: Over \$2,000,000

## Allies Make New Gains In Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

only 180 miles southeast of Tripoli. Mud and heavy rain continued to stall ground activity in north-eastern Tunisia, where Allied forces are drawn up in an arc before Tunis and Bizerte, but Allied planes were still blasting the enemy's communication lines.

A Cairo dispatch revealed that American bombers from the Ninth Bomber Command blew up an Axis supply ship and set fire to two others in a daylight raid on the eastern Tunisia base of Sousse Tuesday. Large fires also were started in warehouse and barracks areas.

American headquarters in Cairo estimated that the command had dropped nearly 200 tons of bombs on Axis Tunisian bases in almost daily raids from Middle-Eastern bases since Dec. 15. Only one airman has been killed in the raids and no planes have been lost.

First word in recent weeks of the fighting French column thrusting north into Libya from the Chad area came in a communiqué from the commander, Gen. Le Clerc.

"Our motorized forces continue their advance in southern Fezzan," the communiqué said. "The Fretilage (bomber-reconnaissance) squadrons attacked an airbase at Sebha, northwest of Murzuk. A number of enemy aircraft were grounded when our bombardment began and a large fire was observed. All our aircraft returned to their base."

## British Continue Raids in Burma

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31. (UP).—British Blenheim bombers striking at Japanese bases in Burma smashed Kyauktaw in a low-level, daylight raid yesterday and Wellington bombers followed up with a night assault on the docks at Akyab, a joint communiqué announced today.

The Blenheims scored hits on Japanese-occupied buildings and started fires at Kyauktaw, which is on the Kaladan River 50 miles north of Akyab in western Burma. At Akyab hits were observed on targets in the Salyoga Creek area. No planes were missing from either raid.

### Active Partners

## Miami Gets Subs for Worker—Here's How

The letter from Miami came yesterday. "You will find," the letter says, "that in the month of December many subs were sold to Negro members of the laundry industry. We began this campaign at the same time we helped the union organizational drive among the laundry workers. In fact, one was

part and parcel of the other. "We knew that for every Worker we sold, we guaranteed a good union man—a good win-the-war fighter. This is not just a limited campaign but part of our effort to build the Party and spread our press far and wide..."

And the letter tells of the effort to reach the workers in the laundries and in the shipyards—to reach the Negro people. Negro and white, held down by the terror of southern reaction. Between the lines rise up the shadow of struggle against the Ku-Klux-Klan, against discrimination, against the efforts of those who would keep the people from learning.

Here is a story of determination and bravery, of a group who know how to canvass, to educate, to fight, to win. There is pride in the figures these workers send us. Rightful pride in the new subscribers they send... "two shipyard workers, nine laundry workers (all Negro)... and then the penned notation which says, "and add three more subs to the Worker, sold to two Negroes and one shipyard worker..."

Need we elaborate upon their conclusion? "This is just a beginning. Next month will be tremendous for the Worker." O. K., Miami!

### Our Planes Blast Japanese Barges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. (UP).—American fliers, in five sweeps over Japanese positions in the Solomons, destroyed five barges, knocked out a big cannon and hammered aerial and shore facilities with bombs and machine gun fire, the Navy reported today.

The attacks were carried out Tuesday and Wednesday by planes in the American aerial arsenal—Navy Consolidated Catalina patrol bombers, Douglas dive bombers and Grumman Wildcats and the Army's Bell Albatross fighters.

## Plant Bodies Get Task on Manpower

(Continued from Page 1)

their own without approval of WMC or of labor-management area committees, barring transfers of workers from one plant to another, will not be recognized.

This is a welcome development, but WMC's stabilization program does not include many of the proposals for safeguarding the conditions of workers proposed by Murray.

While WMC said that future war contracts will now be channelled into areas where there is an ample supply of labor rather than into tight manpower areas, there is still plenty of room for the coordination between manpower and production urged by Murray.

There is also need for putting into effect Murray's proposal that stringent measures be used to require employment of Negro and women on war jobs.

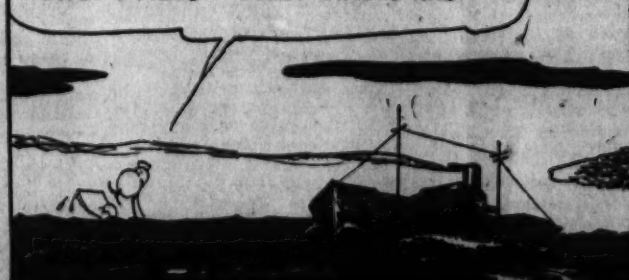
### Russian War Aid Birthday Party

The first birthday party of the Southern Boulevard Committee for Russian War Relief will be held at 4 P. M. on Sun., Jan. 10, in the International Workers Order Hall, 1590 Westchester Ave., the Bronx. Admission is 50 cents.

### LITTLE LEFTY

NOW THAT THE IMMEDIATE DANGER IS OVER, MARMY HAS SETTLED DOWN TO AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM!

NOW THAT I'M ON A TRIP WITH THESE HEROIC SAILORS, CARRYING WAR MATERIALS TO MURMANSK—IT MAKES ME MADDER THAN EVER TO THINK PEOPLE STILL READING THE RATZI PRESS—THESE SHEETS ARE—



SO PHONEY THAT 99% OF THE WOOL THEY PULL OVER YOUR EYES—



—IS COTTON!





## Union Election Lessons Lag in Pay Policy Affected 302 Poll

This is the third of a series of four articles by Rose Wortis on recent local elections in Cafeteria Employees, Local 302; Musicians, 802, and Teamsters, Local 807, all of the AFL. The second article appeared yesterday.

By Rose Wortis  
III

While this split of the united administration was an important, if not a decisive factor responsible for the set-back, there were other even more basic issues involved relating to the new problems facing the unions especially in industries not directly involved in war production.

Comrade Browder in his discussion of production and wage stabilization touched the heart of these problems when he spoke about the need of a higher type of leadership labor movement in the present period.

**LACK OF ATTENTION**

Many of the new workers who took the place of the old, tried fighters who had gone through all the struggles of the union, knew little about the background of the union or the quality of its leadership. They knew little about the standards and conditions prior to the organization of the industry and were more inclined to judge the conditions by the standards of workers in the more basic war industries from which many of them were barred because of non-citizenship. A large number of the new workers and members of the union are women. They now play an important role in the union and its leadership. Their number will increase. Much more must be done to take up their special problems and integrate them into the life and leadership of the union. The leaders did not pay sufficient attention to assimilating these new elements into the life of the union and involving them in the varied activities in which the union was engaged.

The leadership of Local 302 including the Communists had not learned how to adjust itself to the war conditions and to find new methods of fighting for the economic conditions of the workers. In this industry more than in any other the most effective weapon used by the workers in the past to gain better conditions was a stoppage or strike, mostly of short duration. Having faith and fully accepting the pledge of the labor movement to abandon the strike for the duration, the union was not quick enough to learn how to apply the war rules and regulations, such as the Wage Stabilization Order which is especially applicable to this industry where sub standard wages still continue, or to develop a struggle for reasonable wages, for increased productivity which in this industry takes the form of a smaller staff, performing the same service.

This gave rise to wide-spread dissatisfaction in the ranks of the workers which found expression a few months ago when the new agreement for the coming period submitted for ratification was rejected at a membership meeting. Though the agreement provided for substantial wage increases they were by no means commensurate with the increased needs of the workers to meet the increased cost of living, since the last agreement, has increased by more than 20 percent the increased tax burdens levied even on the sub-standard earnings of the workers and certainly not in any way comparable with the earnings in other industries from which many of these workers are barred because they are non-citizens.

### NO OTHER STEPS

The agreement was later ratified by referendum vote, but the leadership evidently did not draw the proper conclusions and hence did not take other measures available under the war regulations such as the Wage Stabilization Board, which specifically provides for increases for sub-standard wages to improve the lot especially of the unskilled workers, most of whom are Spanish. (It is no accident that of the six business agents elected—five are Spaniards, coming from the ranks of the unskilled.) Instead of seeing the dissatisfaction of the workers on which the disruptive elements merely capitalized, there was a tendency to pool-pool these expressions of dissatisfaction as merely election propaganda artificially stimulated by the opposition.

The opposition was quick to take

advantage of this dissatisfaction. The progressive leadership allowed the disruptive elements to pose as champions of the interests of the workers and through their demagoguery to turn this dissatisfaction against the leadership that was honestly grappling with the many new problems confronting the union under new conditions of war.

Thus we see that the failings of progressive trade union leaders. Insufficient alertness and leadership in fighting for the interests of the workers as an integral part of the war effort, plays into the hands of the enemy no matter whether it be the Levises in the Auto Workers Union, the racketeers in the Teamsters or the Trotskyites in Local 302.

Vigilance for the daily interests of the workers is the price of leadership. This is the lesson that the leadership of Local 302 and every other local must draw from the recent elections.

The militant leaders of Local 302 will not be discouraged by the set-back. I am sure. They will never become unprincipled opportunists to the new administration, waiting for an opportunity to return to leadership. As shop workers we are sure they will support every constructive measure of those elements of the new administration who can be gotten to pursue a constructive policy. They will give the benefit of their own experiences to the union and as workers in the shops will be able more effectively to bring home to the workers the harmful effect of factionalism to the life of the union. Through their activities as rank-and-file workers in the shops, they will be able more effectively to isolate the disruptive and help unify the cafeteria workers, to strengthen their union in the industry, as a more effective weapon in defense of their daily needs and in the general struggle for victory.

## Indict Ten In Boston Fire

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Ten men including Boston's city building commissioner, a police captain and a fire lieutenant were indicted by the Suffolk County grand jury today in connection with the Coconut Grove holocaust of Nov. 28 in which 489 persons perished.

## Urge School System Absorb WPA Projects

The United Neighborhood Houses of New York yesterday urged the Board of Education to absorb the WPA projects which have been providing hot lunches for school children, nursery schools and classes in citizenship and adult education.

The need for better nutrition, for care of children of working mothers and for education in the rudiments of American citizenship is so great at this time that dissolution of the WPA would be extremely shortsighted, the city federation of 42 settlements said.

United Neighborhood Houses also asked that housekeeping for the chronically ill be taken over by the Department of Welfare and that the Department of Markets absorb the Consumer Information project.

In a resolution adopted by its board of directors, the settlement houses praised the WPA contribution to the community.

"Not only has WPA labor vastly enriched our country in material resources—bridges, roads, buildings—and culturally through music, art and drama projects," the resolution said, "but the conservation of morale and the preservation and acquisition of skills through the performance of social work of all kinds have increased our wealth in human resources."

## Mulzac Dinner Postponed To Jan. 12

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, yesterday announced the postponement from January 4 to Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, of the dinner being tendered Captain Hugh N. Mulzac and the United Nations crew of the Becker T. Washington at the Hotel Commodore.

The Council said the postponement was due to "circumstances over which it had no control" and announced it would honor tickets already issued on the Jan. 12th date. Other tickets are available at the Council headquarters, 1133 Broadway, and at the National Maritime Union, 346 W. 17th St. Captain Mulzac, the first Negro to command a merchant vessel in American maritime history, recently arrived at an East Coast port after the ship's maiden voyage through submarine-infested waters. He and the merchant and gun crew accepted the Council's invitation to come to New York for the dinner.

# Murray, Green Urge All-Out War Effort in New Year Greetings

## CIO Dedicated to War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Dedicating the CIO to the "chief task" of a total mobilization in 1943, President Philip Murray today warned in his New Year message that any negotiated peace or appeasement would mean betrayal.

The CIO leader's message, in full, follows:

Total mobilization for victory is the chief task to which the Congress of Industrial Organizations will devote itself in 1943.

Labor has no illusions about the magnitude of the effort which victory demands. We know how great is the military might of the Axis. We know the desperate determination of its dictators. We know that any negotiated peace or appeasement will betray the cause of world security and freedom and open the way for even worse warfare in the future. The United Nations must battle through to the complete defeat of the Axis powers. And we know that such total victory calls for supreme effort and sacrifice on the part of all the American people, and the total mobilization of all our manpower and material resources.

The CIO therefore in the coming year will seek to mobilize the working people as never before for greater and greater effort to increase production, to make our civilian defense more effective, to provide more war relief, and to further every one of the nation's essential war activities.

At the same time, the CIO in 1943 will increase the insistence of its demands for nation-wide planning and centralized administrative control of all the resources and economic policies of the nation. To make total mobilization effective, it will insist on the full and direct participation of labor in the formulation and administration of war policies and activities.

One of the chief essentials for victory is the creation of a healthy war economy, in which available goods are distributed in such a way as to assure the health, morale and productive efficiency of war workers; in which proper safeguards are taken against inflation; and in which special privilege is not allowed to interfere with the mobilization of all our financial and material resources for winning the war.

To this end, the CIO will work in 1943 for a universal system of democratic rationing, so all may have their fair share of available goods; for effective price control, particularly over living necessities; and for a win-the-war tax program that will adequately finance the supplying of our armed forces, will prevent inflation, will plug loopholes through which wealth has avoided paying its full share, will distribute the tax burden according to ability to pay, and will not deprive low-income groups of the

## AFL Pledged to Victory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—With the United Nations now on the offensive, America's labor will put all efforts to make 1943 the year of victory, William Green, President of the AFL declared today in his New Year message.

The AFL leader's message, in full, follows:

Let our goal be victory in 1943! As we face the New Year with high resolve, let us all join in a united determination to let nothing stop us in working and fighting for the attainment of that goal in the months ahead.

I know that the hearts and minds of American workers are resolved on bringing this war to a speedy and victorious finish by surpassing all previous records for production.

Our millions of boys in uniform are ready to give their lives, if necessary, to destroy our enemies—the enemies of freedom and human decency.

In like spirit, those on the home front will cheerfully assume in the New Year such additional sacrifices as they may be called upon to bear in order to help our fighting forces and speed the day of victory.

This past year has been one of suffering and turmoil for the American people, as our nation mobilized its full strength for combat on the fighting fronts. But compared with the people of other lands, we have thus far been spared the worst effects of war. And instead of being weakened by the drain of war requirements, our nation has been strengthened morally and physically by the supreme call to service. We are united as never before against the enemy's challenge to our way of life. Labor and management, working together in a cooperative spirit, are accomplishing miracles of production. In the year ahead, labor and industry will back up our men on the fighting fronts with the greatest output of planes, tanks, ships and guns the world has ever seen.

For this reason and because of the demonstrated superiority of our fighting men in battles against the

enemy on land and sea, it is not optimism but common-sense to look for a decided swing in our favor in the fortunes of war during the coming year.

America and her Allies are now on the offensive. We are determined never to halt until the hateful and intolerant forces opposed to us are crushed for all time.

So let us look forward now to that glorious victory—a victory which must bring lasting peace in its wake and provide opportunity in our own land and all over the world for an era of social and economic and political advances, which will wipe out the disgraceful oppression and cruelty of man toward man in past years.

In that spirit, I extend to America's soldiers, sailors and marines, her production soldiers and her vast army of patriotic and cooperative citizens, best wishes for a happy and victorious New Year.

## What CIO Victory At Wright's Means

By George Morris

The victory of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in the collective bargaining election for production workers of the New Jersey plants of Wright Aeronautical, is a great advance in the CIO's current drive to organize the unorganized. It is the UAW's most important victory in aircraft. Thereby the union won a springboard for successful drives at Glenn Martin plants of Baltimore and many other aircraft plants in the Long Island and Connecticut area.

Coming on the heels of such important CIO plant election victories as those at Sperry Gyroscope, Endicott-Johnson and Wilson Packing, the Wright results will undoubtedly raise CIO efforts everywhere to new heights.

**BLOW TO PHONY UNION**

No less important, however, is the blow struck against the company-union movement which in recent months has taken a spurt under the guise of "independent" unionism. Matt Smith, president of the so-called Confederation of (independent) Unions, and his confederates had staked much on a victory for their "reformed" company organization.

The Aircraft Workers of America, its latest name, stems from an organization that was outlawed by the National Labor Relations Board. The foes of genuine unionism had hoped that by changing its name and some officers of the outfit and associating it with Matt Smith's "independent" movement, they could pull off another collective bargaining swindle. But their hopes were shattered.

The workers of Wright, by their ballots, have also dealt a severe blow to the National Association of Manufacturers and like quarters where a hope was entertained that "independent" label will enable the company organizations to gain a new "legal" lease of life.

**BULLETS AGAINST HITLER**

The Wright ballots were also bullets against Hitler and his domestic appeasement friends. The breakdown of genuine collective bargaining bars at the Wright plants, also opens the door to genuine labor-management cooperation to bring the plant's production lines to a much higher level—and they need it. Now there is an opportunity to bring the plant's morale to a victory level and it was anything but that until now.

Furthermore, the blow struck at the "independents" is a blow at appeasers, for the very object of the movement is to disrupt the legitimate unions and hamper their collaboration with the administration for victory. Matt Smith follows the defeatist line in all aspects. So does John L. Lewis, whose "independent" labor movement ambitions coincide with Smith's.

**SIGNIFICANT NEGRO VOTE**

The Wright election, involving 77,000 workers, is a good indication

of the trend among people, provided the issues are clearly put and explained. But the result is especially significant on the way the Negro workers voted. The foundry, where a large number of them work, gave the "independents" only 151 votes to 1,188 for the UAW and 411 for the AFL. So it was in the maintenance services. The Negro workers know of the CIO's fight to break open the gates of war plant employment to them.

There was one serious weakness in the campaign. The CIO's efforts were so centered on the seven production plants that the engineering and white collar groups were neglected. As a consequence, another outfit, comparison to the AWA, won collective bargaining rights for them. This gives the "independents" some continued lease of life and will take the best efforts of the UAW-CIO to consolidate its victory. Even among production workers, who gave the CIO 16,147 votes, there are 4,764 who voted for the AWA who must be won over.

There are also several AFL groups in the plant. The carpenters won the election for some 125 in their craft and the plant guards chose AFL Federal local. Would it not be a practical step if the CIO and AFL in the plant cooperated to promote legitimate unionism and wipe out the remnants of company-unionism? Such approach to the situation would certainly hasten the process.

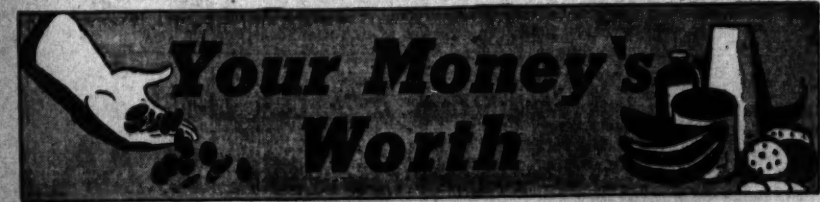
In their victory, the legitimate unions at Wright have received a responsibility that will make them an important factor in the lives of the workers as in the country's war effort.

## Newsprint Cut to 1941 Circulation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The War Production Board, acting on a recommendation of its newspaper advisory committee, today ordered 1943 consumption of newsprint cut back to the amount that was used to meet net paid circulations in 1941. This will have the effect of reducing consumption an average of 10 per cent below current levels.

The curtailment was specifically recommended by the newspaper industry through its advisory committee in view of a prospective shortage of pulpwood and manpower in Canada.

A similar reduction was ordered for the magazine industry, which also had recommended it through an advisory committee.



### Some Foods Are Luxuries:

"Rationing may bring limitations of luxury foods, but will not impair the health of workers," says Dr. Mark Graubard, Labor Adviser, Nutrition Division, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, whose long experience in labor education and sound scientific knowledge of food and its effects upon the health of workers, gives him a practical understanding of wartime food problems.

Luxury foods, as defined by Dr. Graubard, are those items the nutritional values of which can be secured from other foods in more economical and practical ways. Among such luxury foods might be listed coffee, sugar, soft drinks, candy and ice cream.

Coffee may seem desirable and give some psychological satisfaction, but the worker who foregoes his cup of coffee will not be losing any food of nutritional value. If he gets the habit of drinking a cup of milk instead of a cup of coffee, he will be securing minerals and vitamins which are valuable for health protection.

As consumption of whole milk is increasing, and is desirable from a health standpoint, it is possible some of the luxury items made from milk products may be curtailed to meet the need for whole milk. Whipped cream is a luxury item which can be affected.

Ice cream is another item that is already being affected by restrictions necessary in order to meet the demand for whole milk. The curtailment in the production of ice cream would mean a change in food habits for many workers, but it would not injure the health of the workers, says Dr. Graubard. An ordinary serving of ice cream, about 1/8 of a quart, has more than three times as many calories but less vitamins and mineral value than a half pint of milk. Dr. Graubard suggests that the difference in calories could well be met by eating more nutritious food, such as a sandwich made from enriched whole grain bread, or a fruit custard.

Sugar rationing and its benefits to health will probably remain in effect for the duration of the war. Many of the most popular items containing sugar belong in the luxury food class. The benefits of sugar rationing will be greater, states the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, if priority is given to use of sugar as a sweetening agent for nutritious foods.

If you have too much candy or soft drinks, you probably will not eat enough of the foods you need for the maintenance of normal nutrition; the foods desirable from the standpoint of the teeth or of the other body tissues, according to a recent article in the Journal of the Medical Association.

The article was prepared by the Council on Foods and Nutrition, and is available in reprint form in a small pamphlet. "A place where a disproportionate consumption of sugar in the form of candies and sweetened carbonated beverages may lead to inculcable harm is the industrial plant engaged in war production," the article states.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council points out that even a substantial curtailment of sugar is likely not to injure the nutrition of the American people, while other available foods can replace calories eliminated by sugar restriction.

The use of sugar where small percentages make the more nutritious foods, such as bread and dairy products, more appetizing, deserves high priority and should not be restricted, the Council declares. It also favors the use of sugar for preserving or flavoring other foods as in canning.

Between-meal foods that are not in the luxury foods list that are good for banishing that tired feeling and boosting production, according to the Nutrition in Industry division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, include: fruit or fruit juices, especially orange or grapefruit, tomato juice, milk, or sandwiches of whole grain or enriched bread with nutritious fillings.

### Rest Buys in Men's Shorts:

If you are planning to buy men's shorts, Consumers Union makes the following suggestions on brands which rank high in quality:

Pilgrim Nobility Cat. No. 5111 (Sears Roebuck and Co.), 69 cents plus postage; woven madras.

BVD, \$1; white broadcloth.

A.M.C. (Associated Merchandising Corp.), \$1.15; white broadcloth.

Leeds (Schulte Cigar Stores), 35 cents; printed broadcloth.

Healthguard Cat. No. 475 (Montgomery Ward), 49 cents plus postage; printed broadcloth.

Arrow, 65 cents; woven madras.

### When You Eat Out:

Tips for the workers on topsy-turvy hours given in the government pamphlet "When You Eat Out" says: "Whatever the hours of the working shift, don't eat hit-or-miss meals. Remember the daily-eight list.

For night workers, four meals are often better than three. According to the pamphlet, a good schedule for the night worker would be a hearty breakfast on getting home from work before sleeping; a light meal on waking; a more substantial meal before work, and a night lunch during work hours either in the plant cafeteria, nearby restaurant or from a packed lunch.

In the cafeteria, the early thinker gets the best—planned meal. Before loading a tray, decide on a meal plan. Then, if something looks especially good, fit it in. When buying sandwiches, ask for whole wheat or enriched bread.

If the inside of aluminum kettles become discolored fill them and boil for a few minutes. Wash out with soap and water.

## Today's Recipes..

Here is a recipe that will provide a hearty main dish suggested by the New York State College of Home Economics:

### EGGS AND RICE WITH TOMATO SAUCE

- 1/4 cup uncooked rice
- 1 bay leaf
- 2 T. melted butter or other fat
- 2 T. grated cheese
- 1 pint canned tomatoes
- 1 onion
- 2 T. flour
- 1 cup buttered bread crumbs
- 1 t. salt
- 4 cloves
- 5 eggs

Wash the rice several times in cold water, drain it and pour it slowly into 1 1/2 quarts of boiling water to which 3 teaspoons of salt have been added. Drop the rice slowly so that the water does not stop boiling. To prevent the rice from sticking, stir from time to time. Let it boil for about 30 minutes until the grains feel soft when pressed between thumb and finger. Pour the rice into a colander or sieve and rinse it with a little hot water. Cover the sieve with a cloth and set over a pan of hot water above a low fire for a few minutes to separate the grains of rice. Prepare a sauce by cooking the tomatoes and seasoning for a few minutes, strain the mixture and add to the blended fat and flour, put the rice in a greased shallow baking dish, drop the raw eggs on the rice and cover them with sauce, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and butter bread crumbs, and bake all in a slow oven at 275 degrees F. until eggs are set.

### Iron:

1. Do not overheat.
2. With an automatic iron use the correct temperature set for each fabric.
3. Protect the sole-plate from scratches and scars—avoid ironing over buttons, hooks or other hard articles.
4. Remove sticking starch by running the iron over a little salt.
5. Be careful not to drop or bang the iron.
6. Have the connecting cord repaired or replaced at the first sign of wear.
7. If iron has a separate cord, connect first at the iron and then at the outlet. Always disconnect first at the outlet.

## First Negro Named to Bklyn Red Cross

Appointment of the first Negro member of the Brooklyn Red Cross Board of Directors in recognition "of the considerable amount of volunteer Red Cross work" being done by Brooklyn Negroes was announced yesterday at Brooklyn Red Cross headquarters, 67 Willoughby St.

He is Dr. W. R. R. Granger, prominent Negro physician and member of the Brooklyn Hospital staff.

According to Chapter Chairman, Clifford R. Beardsley, who made the announcement at the conclusion of the meeting, the appointment was one of four made to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of four of the Board's 45 members in recent weeks.

Named to the Board of Directors with Dr. Granger are Mrs. William H. Good, Democratic National Committee woman from Brooklyn; David Triv, President of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Dock Company; and Dr. Eugene Marullo, leading Brooklyn physician and associate Medical Director of the Brooklyn Red Cross Blood Donor Service.

In making the announcement, Beardsley said: "It is the feeling of the Board of Directors that the Negroes of Brooklyn are very Red Cross conscious. This appointment is made in recognition of the considerable amount of volunteer Red Cross work they are doing."

"Brooklyn Negroes have been active as nurse's aides, canteen workers, production workers, first aid, nutrition and home nursing students, and as blood donors. We are grateful for their cooperation and participation in our part of America's war effort."

A PEOPLE'S PAPER  
reports the people's war  
For all the news...  
Read the  
DAILY WORKER

## Ruling on Kent Backs Hoffman

(Continued from Page 1)

company by the Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, CIO. Hoffman is general manager of the union.

Governor Poletti acted after the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to which Local 239 is affiliated, the employers in the cleaning and dyeing industry, the CIO Industrial Union Council, and scores of organizations and individuals urged Hoffman's release.

Hoffman and five other union members were arrested on charges growing out of an organizing campaign launched among the Kent workers in 1940. Frank Palermo, organizer, and Solomon Pellish, union member, are still in jail.

Kent Stores, Inc., operates 125 cleaning and dyeing stores and a plant in the metropolitan area. It is the only large non-union cleaning chain in the city which is not under union contract. There are between 500 and 600 workers employed in the stores and plant.

The Board found the company guilty of discharging three Negro workers for union activity and ordered them reinstated with back pay as of August, 1941. They are Frank Ford, now in the Army, David Hector, who has since become a war production worker, and Ellen Bathea.

The company was also ordered to disestablish its company-dominated union at once and post notices in all its stores and plant listing the workers rights to join a union of their own choosing for collective bargaining.

A few months after the organizing drive started, Hoffman and the others were arrested. Charges had been pending at the State Labor Relations Board which resulted in the decision finding the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

The Board's confirmation of the union's charges was in line with Governor Poletti's action, which noted the wide support for Hoffman by all groups in the industry and the labor movement and the union leader's reputation for honesty and integrity.



## Georgia Favored to Take UCLA in Rose Bowl Today

By Leo H. Peterson  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 31. — Two rough, tough ball clubs came up to the final preliminaries for their Rose Bowl football game today.

Coaches Babe Horrell of UCLA and Wallace Butts of Georgia had their players keyed to such a high pitch that they were bickering among themselves. That's the best sign in the world they are ready for tomorrow's annual blue-ribbon classic.

Butts was leary lest his squad had been sharpened too fine.

"Maybe we've worked the boys a little too hard," he said. "I'll let them off easy again today."

Horrell pronounced his Bruins in perfect condition.

"If we lose, we'll have no all-bis," the bage said.

He also planned only a light workout on the Rose Bowl gridiron this afternoon.

Latest odds still favored Georgia but growing sentiment was indicated looked big UCLA eleven. The Bruins looked good in workouts yesterday and they might be a lot tougher than pre-game dope indicates.

The role Frankie Sinkwich, the Bulldogs' running and passing wizard, will play in the game was still doubtful. He will start and coach Butts is counting on him even though the right ankle he twisted in a workout last week is still painful.

The All-America full back hurt his right ankle again in practice yesterday.

He was running through a signal drill when he suddenly twisted the weak ankle and was forced to stop practice.

"Frankie is the kind of boy who will play a game on courage alone, if necessary," Butts said. "He'll do all right."

But the fact remained Frankie will not be at his best. He won't be able to punt or run like he used to. He can't shift quickly without pain, but he said the ankle felt okay as long as he runs straight ahead.

So fireball Frankie's role will probably be one of passing and inspirational leadership. There is nothing wrong with his throwing arm. Because he is the coolest player on the Georgia team, coach Butts is sure to start him for the steady influence he has on his teammates.

If Frankie should falter, Charles Trippi will be ready to take over. Should Georgia win, he may be the hero of the game for he has been coming along fast and can run, throw and kick.

## The War Comes First

# Baseball Awaits Vital Decisions On Travel, Manpower and Training

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—

Baseball magnates were awaiting a summons today from Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis to an emergency major league meeting, at which they may be asked to consider changes calling for a shorter season, no east-west competition and fewer players taken on trips.

Landis, now enroute to Chicago, met with defense transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman yesterday to discuss ideas for conserving baseball travel in 1943 and, while both men were in complete accord regarding proposals submitted by the Commissioner, neither would comment directly on what the innovations would be.

However, a competent source disclosed that it was a "pretty good hunch" that one of Landis' proposals would be to reduce the number of players taken on trips. This would be done, it was indicated, without disturbing the 25-player limit. The clubs still would maintain 25 players but would leave five or more men behind.

Each player also would have to carry his own equipment.

Still another reliable informant said that "something even more drastic" was on the agenda to be placed before big league men.

He declined comment, however, when it was suggested the "drastic" proposals might include reducing east-west trips to two, trimming the schedule from 154 games to 140 or setting up eastern and western divisions so that eastern clubs would play only each other and western clubs do likewise.

Reduction of players seemed the first and most likely move since it drew the endorsement of Clark C. Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, and Eastman said that traveling space was the prime problem.

Griffith said he was in favor of "making it a definite policy to leave as many players as possible home on short trips."

"Even one additional passenger would increase the strain on rolling stock already taxed to the

limits of its capacity," Eastman said.

Clubs already have arranged to use day coaches on short trips wherever possible since sleeping car space is at a premium. It has been suggested that this mode of travel might also be used on long trips by permitting an extra day between east-west swings so that teams may stop at hotels en route instead of using the sleeping car space.

Eastman emphasized after his conference with Landis that he had made no new suggestions, requests or demands, but rather than the Commissioner—who requested the meeting—had some ideas which "I heartily approve."

Landis said that baseball would cooperate to the utmost in solving transportation problems and do "the decent thing" about travel conservation and "nobody needs to enter any order on us."

"I consider that a very small contribution to make for the war effort," the white-haired baseball czar said.

A meeting of the major club

owners, he said, would be called— "necessarily soon"—to discuss the ideas he placed before Eastman.

While no time or place had been fixed, it was understood the meeting likely would be held in Chicago, or possibly Cleveland, next week.

Last month, Eastman asked major league clubs to give "careful consideration to the problem of how your basic travel requirements can be met without waste in space of mileage during 1943."

Since then, the Boston Red Sox, Brooklyn Dodgers, St. Louis Cardinals, Pittsburgh Pirates, St. Louis Browns, New York Yankees and both Chicago clubs have altered their spring training plans. The Red Sox have arranged to train at Tufts College and both Chicago Chicago clubs at French Lick Springs, Ind.

The others have yet to select new sites but the Boston Braves have evinced willingness to train at or near home. Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics were the first to arrange a nearby berth—moving to Savannah, Ga., for their 1943 program.

Consistency of performance is one of the greatest things in the record of a ball player. During a good season, a player can rise to the heights and do some heroic things only to flop the next season. Any man who is consistently good is a great ball player.

Frey's record for consistency speaks for itself. During the past four years, he has committed only 81 errors, and, strangely, the year 1941, he committed the greatest number of misplays, 24, he led the league's second basemen in the fielding percentages. His fielding average that year was .970, as against a four-year average of .975. You can well appreciate how spectacular is this four-year average when you consider that the top mark in 1941 was .970, and in 1942, a record fielding year, it was .978. The combined leading average for these two seasons is not as high as Frey's over a four-year span.

In the four seasons, Frey has handled 3,231 chances in 560 games, and has participated in 392 double-plays, which yields the highest average per game of any second sacker. It also is the highest four-year total.

The more one studies the situation, the more convinced he becomes that Frey is the best man at his position, and that being the case, it must be said that the Reds have the No. 1 second base combination. The new shortstop of the Reds, who will team up with Frey this coming year, is Eddie Miller, who set a new league fielding record for shortstops in 1942, thus becoming the defensive leader for the third successive season. Between them, Miller and Frey committed only 31 errors last year, which is exactly the number charged to Martin Marion of the Cardinals.

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## ... The Roundup ...



## CHANGE THE WORLD

Burluk's Profound and  
Unsentimental Art Is a  
Mighty Answer to Fascism  
By MIKE GOLD

SIXTY of his latest oil paintings and water colors are being shown this month at the ACA Gallery (28 West Eighth St.), in tribute to the 60th birthday of the great Russian-American artist, David Burluk.

While Van Gogh, man of crucified beauty, was still uncomfortably alive he was ignored by the respectable academies, the luxury shops and well-varnished dilettantes of art.

Burluk is his true kinsman in passion and painting. Not so obscure as Van Gogh, he yet remains as much an outlaw among the careerists of art, because of his honest passion and scorn for art opportunities.

Herman Baron, director of the ACA Gallery, informs me that quite a few sales were made during the first week of Burluk's exhibition, and that these sales were to workers and salaried professionals.

Good! It must mean that a new audience for art is arriving, to spend its wages on great art rather than bathroom luxuries; an audience to free artists like Burluk from the monopoly of the wealthy art patrons.

Van Gogh was a burning utopian Christian Socialist, his whole faith in the working class, but there was no labor movement strong and cultured enough to respond to his art. Burluk is more fortunate in his time.

Sixty years old! A man is supposed to be starting the downward descent at this age. So much filth in a lifetime, so many liars, turncoats, climbers and puffed-up non-entities is one bound to encounter! Cynicism is almost bound to arrive with experience.

Yet there is not one acid drop in Burluk. His world remains as fresh and innocent as the first morning. He loves to paint. He is crazy about color. He plays with it as extravagantly as a child, a savage or a holiday peasant. He loves everything that he paints. He is a tender father to all the littleness and ugliness of life.

How many men or women at 60 still can think so kindly and hopefully of life? Such profound, unsentimental humanism as Burluk's is a mighty answer to the cynicism of the fascist, for whom mankind is despicable and the world a vile charnel house.

The poet who persuades us to love life and to live it greatly performs as useful a social task as the engineer or political leader.

Burluk casts a strange glory over the common scene in America and Russia, his two fatherlands. Three peasant girls are having a tea party on the steps. It is like the first quiet opening of a symphony. And on the beach at Pelham Bay, surely the humblest setting in America, the same glory shines from the grass, the water, and the sky.

Were you ever in love with a woman, a time, or a cause? Do not all things seem brightly different to the vision? In sickness, is there not another vision, dark and heavy as fate? Burluk makes one feel that love and freedom are always within our gift. At 60 he is seeing, hoping, growing—a leader who stimulates us into living colorfully and freely.

This vastly creative painter with the great appetite for life in all its forms is misunderstood by the conventional art critics because of his fecundity. He does not fit into a groove. Burluk paints in a dozen styles, and in each like a virtuoso. Thus, the commercial art interests cannot fit him into a groove, where his paintings can be sold in dozen lots.

This is the great achievement of Burluk, and I, for one, most esteem it in him. Instead of aging into a sophisticated inertia, Burluk has matured into a more vigorous innocence.

Like the Revolution, he constantly criticizes and renews himself. At the last, after all museums, he has returned to his native soil of peasant Russia. It is the peasant color and freshness that is most captivating in Burluk.

Feels Right at Home  
In Her Movie Debut

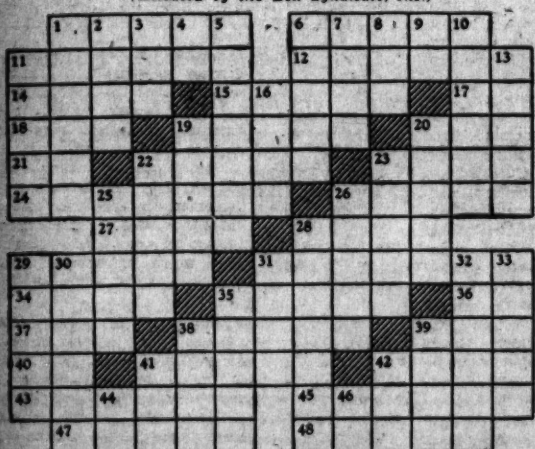
Countess Yvonne Heyndrick, wife of the Belgian Ambassador to Moscow, made her motion picture debut at Warner Bros. in a role that made her feel perfectly at home. The Countess portrayed herself in "Mission to Moscow," screen adaptation of the book by former U. S. Ambassador to Russia Joseph E. Davies. She was visiting the lot with Davies when Director Michael Curtiz persuaded her to accept the role.

Movie Musical Score  
As Symphonic Suite

Musical score written by Louis Gruenberg for Columbia's Lester Cowan production, "Commandos Strike at Dawn," which stars Paul Muni, is believed to have such a strong concert possibilities by the studio, that four of the movements have been prepared in the form of a symphonic suite, which will be published under the title of "The Commando Suite."

## Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- Liquid containers
  - Falls short
  - Chastity
  - One of the Artiodactyla
  - Brings forth
  - Wireless
  - An international language
  - A Negro people in Nigeria
  - Freed from moisture
  - Greek letter
  - Behold
  - Annals
  - Ancient Semite deity
  - Aborigines
  - Fruit
  - Mimicked
  - Large bundle
  - Philippine cash worn by women
  - Early
  - Footless animal
  - Bird (pl.)
  - Note of scale
  - To deface
  - Measure of wood (pl.)
- VERTICAL**
- 100,000 rupees
  - That thing
  - The color
  - The triple
  - Discharges a stream
  - A base, dishonest person
  - Affirmative (pl.)
  - Searches
  - Orinoco
  - River Indian
  - River in Italy
  - Former Venetian magistrate (pl.)
  - Feeling
  - Spiritless
  - Losses color
  - Dry
  - Japanese statesman
  - A Chinese unit of weight
  - Cold, deadly wind in Moslem countries
  - Fattens for meal
  - A small, mat-like napkin
  - Assists
  - 3 Possessive pronoun
  - Chinese card game
  - Pressed together
  - Losses color
  - Dry
  - Japanese statesman
  - A Chinese unit of weight
  - Cold, deadly wind in Moslem countries
  - Fattens for meal
  - A small, mat-like napkin
  - Assists
- Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle**
- CASES  
TEMPLE  
OR YULE  
TEA LAMAS  
EATS HIRE  
SLOWS REPAIRS  
NETS SALT  
PREDATE PERKS  
OR LAMAS  
ISM BRIOA SPA  
STOP REPA  
BERIER REMIDS  
DONES BEAST

## Theatre:

## Siminov's 'The Russian People'

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, by Konstantin Siminov. American acting version by Clifford Odets. Directed by Harold Clurman, settings designed by Boris Aronson. Production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Huburn. Presented by the Theatre Guild, Inc., at the Guild Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

The Russian people... what a subject for a play! And especially today, when by the might of their arms, by the fervor of their cause, and by their implacable hatred of the Hitlerite aggressors the Russian people are rolling back the loathsome Nazi armies.

New York theatre-goers are fortunate. For the Theatre Guild has chosen to produce Konstantin Siminov's Moscow hit of the present season. And its name is—"The Russian People."

It is a dramatization of one of the numberless incidents which have taken place on the eastern front since the monster Hitler launched his brutal attack on the Soviet Union.

## The Warm, Human Russian People

A tiny garrison holds the east bank of a river, awaiting either reinforcement or retreat. Led by a Red Army captain, it boasts only an improvised staff, a few hundred soldiers and numerous guerrillas. To prevent the probable advance of the Nazis, Capt. Safonov plans to blow up a bridge. But orders from headquarters require that the bridge be held intact—for the Red Army is advancing. A diversion downstream weakens the Nazi forces at the bridge, and the main body of

troops easily sweeps across the river to recapture one more "populated place," to use the phrase employed in the communiques.

That's the story. But Siminov, a war correspondent and not a dramatist, has written about the war, human Russian people who fight so fiercely, so intelligently. The captain is a garrulous sentimental patriot, who sends Vasya, whom he loves deeply, across the lines because she is the one person who can do the job well.

Globo, the surgeon, selfishly walks into the Nazi commandant's office, giving his life to open the way for the Red Army advance—and how Globo loves life! Vasya, the old Czarist officer, is moved by love of Russian arms and loyalty to the new Soviet state, to reject the traitorous offer of a diversionist—his own nephew. He, too, freely gives his life for Soviet triumph. Finally, the writer, proves that intellectuals can fight, even lead troops in action.

Vasya, the young Communist, rejects ancient notions of woman's weakness to prove herself strong. Her country—which she loves dearly, she defines as the two birch trees outside her bedroom window. Siminov has successfully created full-length portraits of individual Nazis, the believably sadistic Rosenberg, the stolid, albeit human, Werner. Borisov, the diversionist, is just as truly a blatant braggart and a whimpering coward. And the hysterical, trembling Khartanov, who betrays his fellow-countrymen into the murderous hands of the Germans, is a veritable yellow dog of a Quisling.

Even to the old folks, the wife who disgusts breaks with her husband's curtness, the two old men who humbly beg for rifles so that they too may kill Germans—"The Russian People" is a war play not about stenciled romantic heroes and stage villains, but about genuine men and women who fight to win.

The play is divided into nine episodes of varying dramatic impact. Because of the many char-



Elizabeth Fraser as Vasya, in "The Russian People," at the Guild Theatre.

acters and divers story threads, the first act is overburdened with exposition. But with the first scene of the second act in which an SS officer horribly inflicts mental torture on the Quisling doctor and his pitiful wife, it begins to build. Throughout the third act, with its dynamic drive toward Red Army reconquest of the town, it is stirring melodrama.

For stark horror, the psychological sadism of the second act scene behind the German lines stands out. The climactic curtain scene, in which Globo, the surgeon, sits with his comrades, drinks vodka and then goes forth to sure death, a song on his lips, is enormously aided by the sound performance of Luther Adler as Globo. Vasya's death, "for the glory of Russian arms," is movingly tragic.

And the final curtain, in which the roll of those citizens slain by the Nazis is read, and in which the Red Army men take the vow to kill every German on Soviet soil, brings to America, to New York, to Broadway, the spirit of victory, of victory without compromise, for ultimate freedom.

To translate—without change of a word, line or scene—a play written for the Moscow stage, and to recreate it in New York is a difficult task. The Theatre Guild, and Clifford Odets, who edited the English translation, have acquitted themselves, in general, with honor.

"The Russian People" is melodrama with a background of sound characterization, a rare combination in a war play. It has an underscored love story which sometimes gets in the way of the action. Undoubtedly the Moscow audience could more easily identify recognizable types than a New York audience, with the result that the first act must seem less turgid and drawn-out in the original.

And unquestionably, a Moscow audience needed no instruction in the ideological significance of Russian unity in the war against fascism, whereas the average American audience does. On the other hand, the simplification of the Soviet war aims to Stalin's words, as expressed by K. Borisov, the Soviet journalist, is successful:

"War is war, and it is bloody, brutal, exacting and terrible. But it is a people's war, and therefore a just war. So Safonov hears the people's instruction: 'Not one step back. Die and stand. Fight and stand. Suffer 10 wounds and stand, but stand!'"

This is the theme of "The Russian People." It is a grand, unforgettable theme.

Odets did a Satisfactory Job

Mr. Odets' handling of the dialogue varies from the clear beauty of Vasya's description of her motherland, to the bland colloquialism of Globo's good-hearted speech. The formal language of the translator provides noticeable bald spots. But it is generally satisfactory.

The Theatre Guild's production has many excellent qualities, including some fine settings by Boris Aronson, and Harold Clurman's able direction. Luther Adler emerges with honor—his Globo has spirit, good humor and casual, honest courage.

Leon Ames, in the pivotal role of Safonov, is something less than inspired. His role has problems, for the captain-lover is more of a stage conception than other characters in the play. His reading of Stalin's defiant words is utterly casual; indeed, he keys his playing to the under-statement of British stage solider, rather than that of their more robust Russian allies of the footlights.

Elizabeth Fraser's Vasya is plausible and good to look at. Among the less important roles are many fine performances: Eleanor Mendelssohn's cry of "Hang us! Hang us!" rings out with stark horror in the torture scene. Rudolph Anders' SS officer is a triumph of villainy, for Mr. Anders makes you know that just such a fiend lives and breathes under the swastika. Herbert Berg-hof, the writer, brings distinction to his characterization. Randolph Echols produces a thoroughly repulsive diversionist, and Krum-schmidt, as the traitor, is suitably pitiful.

Victor Varconi's ex-Czarist officer, has dignity, but Mr. Varconi's accent makes his lines difficult to understand. The two old men who want to fight are delightfully sketched by Joseph Shattuck and Jefferson Coates. Margaret Waller, Anna Minot, Peter Hobbs and Harold Dyrenforth all fit into the wide canvas of the play.

"The Russian People" deserves an audience as wide as the population of the United States. It is a living link between the Red Army of Soviet millions and the American army which is rising to fight for the extermination of Hitlerism. May it long live on the American stage.

## Work-Plan for the War

By Irv Rosenthal

What's it mean to fight together, twist our hands round the enemy, one pair of fists with different fingers squeezing tight the Russian way?

I'm a workin' man and I want to keep my machine going quick and hot, to step up the pace for making the stuff, see it shipped fast to that second front.

We'll win quickest if we plan together, steady men on the job and the boss together, talking production to push the limit for our soldier-brothers fighting it out!

Steady men on the job working at war-speed, sweating to spill boiling steel into guns, moving on the double to cut and weld, carving the arms for offensive drives.

That's what it means to fight together, doers and planners clinched powerfully, one pair of fists with giant fingers slamming to pound out victory!

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Dewey sworn in as New York State Governor, most stations, 12 Noon. . . Mayor LaGuardia's New Year's Message, WNYC, 12 Noon. . . Corwin's "Bill of Rights," WNYC, 2 P.M. . . OGD head, James Landis, address, WOR, 8:30 P.M.

## News

8:00-WABC—That Brewster Boy  
10:30-WBAP—Dramatic Sketch  
11:30-WBAP—Road to Fame  
P.M.  
9:00-WJZ—Breakfast Club  
P.M.  
9:00-WOR—Here's Morgan  
9:30-WBAP—Information Please  
WJZ—These Good Old Days  
9:30-WBAP—Plantation Party  
WOR—Double or Nothing, Quiz  
10:30-WBAP—Cal Tennyson  
P.M.  
1:45-WABC—Orange Bowl Boston College vs. Alabama  
2:00-WOR—Cotton Bowl Texas vs. Georgia Tech  
2:15-WJZ—Sugar Bowl Tulsa vs. Tennessee  
4:45-WBAP—Rose Bowl UCLA vs. Georgia  
WOR—West vs. East  
P.M.  
10:00-WQXR—Lisa Sergio  
P.M.  
4:45-WJZ—Lewell Thomas  
7:00-WQXR—Lisa Giorgio  
7:30-WMCA—Johnnie Steel  
8:30-WOR—Cal Tennyson  
10:00-WOR—Poster  
10:30-WOR—Paul Schubert  
P.M.  
11:15-WQXR—U. S. Marine Program  
10:00-WMCA—Nutrition Program  
P.M.  
1:05-WNYC—Wake Up New York  
1:15-WNYC—Treasury Star Parade  
4:30-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade  
4:30-WJZ—News From the Army Camps  
10:00-WJZ—Meet Your Navy  
10:15-WJZ—Men, Machines and Victory  
P.M.  
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front  
11:15-WBAP—Vie and Sads  
11:30-WBAP—Against the Storm  
P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Special

12:00—Most Stations—Inaugural of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey  
WNYC—New Year's Talk  
Mayor F. H. LaGuardia  
9:30-WOR—OGD Program, Landis  
P.M.  
7:30-WBAP—Tommy Rizzo, Betty Lou  
8:00-WABC—Kate Smith Hour  
10:00-WABC—Lennie Ross, Cornelia Skinner, Roland Young  
P.M.  
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour  
P.M.  
3:00-WNYC—David Mannes Orchestra  
WQXR—Symphonic  
10:00-WQXR—Record Albums  
11:00-WQXR—Jazz Music  
P.M.  
12:30-WNYC—Music at Work  
1:45-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Rodas  
4:30-WJZ—This Is Romance  
6:30-WABC—Frank Parker  
7:00-WBAP—Fred Waring's Band  
8:30-WMCA—Jungle Five, Copps  
9:00-WBAP—Abe Lyman's Waltzes  
9:10-WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands  
P.M.  
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front  
11:15-WBAP—Vie and Sads  
11:30-WBAP—Against the Storm  
P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Name Programs

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P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Serious Music

9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour  
P.M.  
3:00-WNYC—David Mannes Orchestra  
WQXR—Symphonic  
10:00-WQXR—Record Albums  
11:00-WQXR—Jazz Music  
P.M.  
12:30-WNYC—Music at Work  
1:45-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Rodas  
4:30-WJZ—This Is Romance  
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9:10-WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands  
P.M.  
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front  
11:15-WBAP—Vie and Sads  
11:30-WBAP—Against the Storm  
P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Sweet and Hot

12:30-WNYC—Music at Work  
1:45-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Rodas  
4:30-WJZ—This Is Romance  
6:30-WABC—Frank Parker  
7:00-WBAP—Fred Waring's Band  
8:30-WMCA—Jungle Five, Copps  
9:00-WBAP—Abe Lyman's Waltzes  
9:10-WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands  
P.M.  
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front  
11:15-WBAP—Vie and Sads  
11:30-WBAP—Against the Storm  
P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Drama, Serials

9:45-WABC—The Victory Front  
11:15-WBAP—Vie and Sads  
11:30-WBAP—Against the Storm  
P.M.  
7:00-WNYC—The Bill of Rights, Corwin  
7:05-WJZ—Scramble  
9:00-WABC—Penny Serenade, Madeline Carroll

## Good Neighbor:

## Latin Americans Will Mourn Professor Boas

By Samuel Putnam

Progressive scientists all over Latin America will mourn the recent death of the great teacher and scholar, Prof. Franz Boas.

It is as a teacher, first of all, that Professor Boas will be remembered by many; for his outstanding scholarship did not consist of the dry bones of erudition, but through lecture room contacts and the printed word, was of the kind that fired men's souls, inspiring them at once to widen the bounds of knowledge and to make of their learning an instrument for the advancement of the human race. It is not surprising, therefore, if his students not infrequently became crusaders in the cause of freedom and justice and the dignity of man.

## Freyre's Book on Brazilian Negroes

This was especially the case in Brazil, where Professor Boas' influence was, perhaps, more widely felt than in any other of the Hispanic countries. Gilberto Freyre, Brazil's leading sociologist who is now known all over the world, was a pupil of Boas at Columbia University; and there is no doubt that the internationally famous anthropologist and authority on Negro lore, Arthur Ramos, was likewise guided, and like Freyre still is guided, by the flaming spirit of the North American savant.

It was men like these who, spurred on by the example of Boas and the group that he gathered about him at Columbia, were responsible for launching in the domain of the social sciences something that might without too great an exaggeration be described as a cultural revolution or renaissance in the Brazil of the early 1930's.

From their lecture rooms and libraries they proceeded to apply Professor Boas' teachings on the subject of race—teachings which were scientific, anti-fascist, and democratic in essence—to the field of Negro history and race relations in their own country. The result was, this influence emanating from the study became a broad cultural and social-political force, affecting novelists, painters, and even great mass movements like the National Liberation Alliance.

Yes, Professor Boas' death will be very deeply mourned in Brazil, throughout Latin America, and everywhere throughout the world of civilized, forward-striving mankind.

It was these men, too, who kept the torch of intellectual freedom aglow even in the darkest hours of repression. Having speedily

achieved by their labors the recognition of scientists in North America and Europe, they enjoyed a little too much prestige to make them ready targets for a dictator's whims; and if today, with the entrance of Brazil and the Vargas government into the war, an ever-growing measure of liberty is being retrieved, it is Freyre, Ramos and their co-workers and disciples who deserve a good portion of the credit.

In this work Freyre not only brings out the vast cultural influence which the Negro has exerted on Brazilian life, the manner in which he has to a large degree shaped the very forms of social intercourse; he at the same time demolishes once and for all the hoary old myths of the Negro's "hyper-sexuality," basis of our own "rape" myth. And in all this one does not have to look far to discover the liberalizing influence of Freyre's old teacher at Columbia.

Similarly, if one takes a book like Professor Ramos' "The Negro in Brazil" (Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C.), and especially some of Ramos' works which have not been translated into English, one will find the same spirit of true science and democracy which Franz Boas diffused so widely throughout the world of contemporary self-respecting investigators, untouched by the Nazi venom and the racial hatred propaganda of intellectual Storm Troopers.

Yes, Professor Boas' death will be very deeply mourned in Brazil, throughout Latin America, and everywhere throughout the world of civilized, forward-striving mankind.

## MOTION PICTURES

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## Darlan's Death Pulls Punch Line of Lenin Memorial Skit

When Darlan's death was announced, it disarranged a lot of plans, it seems, including the punch line close of one of the sketches in "Order of the Day," the topical political revue to be presented at the Lenin Memorial meeting, Monday evening, Jan. 11.

The author and production staff put their heads together and fixed up a new ending in no time, which they claim is even more effective than the original.

## A Washed-Out Flyer On the Home Front

Columbia Pictures has bought the screen rights to "The Home Front," an original story by Paul Trivier, and has signed Trivier to write the screenplay. The story of "The Home Front" concerns a washed-out flyer who tries to do his bit on the home front when he finds that he cannot get into action in the air again.

**THE STAGE**

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**MAT. SAT.** at 25c to \$1  
"Super-Transplant"—Atkinson Times  
CANADA LEE in ORSON WELLES' **NATIVE SON** LAST 2 DAYS  
MAJESTIC THEATRE 14th St. W. of 7th CL 6-7129

**First Good War Play** Daily Worker  
"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON Times  
The Playwright Company presents  
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON  
Cast of 25 including ALINE MACDONALD  
Directed by Len Ward. Settings by H. Ray  
COET. 4th St. E. of 7th. Eve. 8:00. \$1.10-\$1.50  
281 Seats 11:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. \$1.10-\$2.10

**"A HIT"**—Walt—Herald-Tribune  
Le Gallienne \* Schildkraut  
**UNCLE HARRY**  
HUDSON 44th St. E. of 7th Eve. 8:00. Sat. 2:00  
Mat. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:00



## YOUNG MAN WITH A PURPOSE!



## 1943 CAN Be Year of Victory

THIS New Year 1943 can and must be THE YEAR of Victory for the free peoples of the United Nations.

By New Year's Day of last year the Red Army, under the personal guidance of the great Stalin, had put up that miracle of resistance which had saved Moscow from the torch of the invader.

On Jan. 12, 1942 the Soviet government could announce that 1,500,000 Nazis had been killed and captured in the two months of the winter campaign. In the fox-holes of Bataan the American forces put up a courageous but defensive warfare. In Libya the British were advancing in January only to be thrown back into Egypt as the year went on. Batavia and Burma were shortly to fall into the hands of the Japanese, while on the continent of Europe there was no sign of a second front despite the first arrival of an AEF in North Ireland in late January.

The all-around battle scales have changed for the better during the year that has passed, even though too slowly in the invasion of Hitler Europe and even for the worse in the granting of help to China. The Red Army strikes out at a Nazi horde bled white by the constant hammering of the Soviet people. The immortal defense of Stalingrad has given new morale to the peoples of the United Nations. The peoples of the occupied countries, in the recesses of the underground or in partisan warfare, battle with more skill and strength than before.

The covenant which created the United Nations to battle against Hitlerite tyranny on Jan. 2 of the past year was made stronger in June by the Roosevelt-Molotov agreement and the Anglo-Soviet alliance. In November, America proudly cheered the North African offensive, planned by President Roosevelt, and which laid the stepping stones for an assault upon the European continent.

The crucial question confronting America at the opening of 1943 is this: Will we measure up to the opportunity now presented to drive home the death thrust at Hitlerism? Will we take advantage of the revolt of the peoples in Europe, the successful Soviet offensive and the other possibilities to smash Hitlerism by bringing about a two-front war against the headman of the Axis?

Our solemn duty is to press for the opening of the second front in Europe now, to assure the end of Hitler in 1943.

When last year opened, the appeasers were in hiding. The disgrace of Pearl Harbor had been their crime; they ran for cover in order to make the people forget the false counsels which they had spoken and written to the injury of America. With 1943, they have become bolder and now strut on the public stage and in the Hearst-McCormick-Paterson press spouting out treason and defeatism.

They have been able to raise their ugly heads because there has been insufficient unity in the win-the-war camp in the nation. This was painfully demonstrated in the November congressional and state elections.

Such unity cannot be achieved through concessions to the defeatists and appeasers. It cannot be won by appeasing the appeasers. Each gesture toward placating the defeat-

ists is a move for the injury of win-the-war unity and seriously endangers the successful conduct of the war.

There is a burning necessity for real unity. Such as that which would bring together in common action Willkie Republicans, Roosevelt Democrats, the labor movement, the progressive farmers and all other groups desirous of full and speedy victory.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY in 1943, American labor has moved nearer to unity than it was at the opening of 1942.

During the 12 months that have passed, labor has risen loyally to meet its responsibilities. It has measured up to the many demands placed upon it by the anti-Axis war. It has taken the lead in building up production, through labor-management committees and in many other ways. It has stood staunchly by its "no-strike policy," for the duration of the war.

For the development of better morale and in order that labor may do its full job, it is essential in 1943 that independent labor action be more fully developed. In the political field, there is a crying need for labor to take more initiative in moulding the whole win-the-war groups (including the farmers specifically) into a powerful force. That is the key to the winning of a centralized war economy, total mobilization of manpower and that over-all rationing which is an essential accompaniment of democratic rationing and effective price control.

In the field of international labor unity—which is so vital to a full prosecution of the war—advances were made in the stand of the CIO Boston convention but progress in this respect was retarded by the AFL convention at Toronto. For the coming year, labor's unity in America and the international drawing together of the British, American and Soviet trade union movements are of the very basic ingredients for speedy victory.

WHEN we say that 1943 can be THE year of victory, that is an expression of no idle dream. It is the statement of a real possibility. If there be that quick establishment of the second front in Europe, the forging of closer relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the routing of the appeasers and the welding of such labor and national unity as will bring about a centralized war economy, then victory can and will be achieved in 1943.

The Communist Party of the United States has rejoiced in the victory of the national unity represented in the release of its leader, Earl Browder, by President Roosevelt in the course of the year. That party has taken a distinguished part in helping to organize and unite the people for victory, in working for all-out production. Not the least of its gifts to the war effort has been that great weapon, Browder's "Victory—After," which shows the way to the solution of the pressing problems we face on the road to victory.

It is therefore appropriate that the Daily Worker express to the nation, the labor movement and its readers: "Best wishes for 1943, in the achievement of that victory victory which can be won over the Hitlerite enemy of our country and mankind!"

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## PM and Congress

By Milton Howard

WITH Congressional reactionaries preparing their brass knuckles, there has got to be a clear vision of the fighting ring in which the people and the defeatists will start slugging it out.

One thing is certain: the country cannot go into this fight with a feeling that a Hoover-Dies victory is a foregone conclusion.

That is why neither liberal, labor, nor any other win-the-war groups can afford to be infected by the political panic expressed recently by Kenneth Crawford, chief of the Washington Bureau of New York's liberal PM.

This leading political writer for PM deduced from the November elections:

"The elections show that a wave of reaction has set in—the new Congress is sure to be more obstructive than the present one. It is my judgment, from experience, that when a reactionary cycle starts it keeps rolling. . . . Social progress has stopped and there won't be any more the next two years. It's only a question how much retrogression there will be. There is a very slight chance for a Democratic victory in 1944."

It is in this mood of faint-hearted surrender before the battle has even begun that PM's Washington thinker wants the liberals and labor forces to face the incoming Congress.

There are many things wrong with Crawford's diagnosis, not to speak of his fundamental lack of faith in the ability of the common people to fight even if the situation were far more unfavorable than it happens to be. Crawford showed what he thinks of the people when he wrote disgustedly of the election: "Sometimes one is tempted to paraphrase Sandburg in reverse: the people, nuts." (Nov. 18.)

BUT aside from Crawford's snobbery toward the people, his political diagnosis is all wet as when cold-blooded weighing of political forces and possibilities. He is wrong when he says "a wave of reaction has set in." What

has "set in" is nothing but the predictable extension of the defeatist Fifth Column actively after one year of war, and especially as the offensive of the United Nations gathers force.

Did Crawford really expect that the America First gang would fold up after Pearl Harbor? If he did, he is guilty of naivete not consistent with his journalistic position. But if he did not expect the Government's defeatist enemies to lie down, then why is he stricken with panic when these enemies of the war and progress start to attack?

To say that "a wave of reaction has set in," to speak of "reactionary cycles" which "keep rolling" is either to talk nonsense or it is to imply that there is something in the objective relation of forces that prevents the people from balking the Hoover-Dies-Wheeler combination. But "cycles" in politics do not exist; they do not "roll." Politics is determined by objective possibilities and mass organization. It is determined by a strategy and a tactic which guides the people as to what groups have common interests at a given moment and what must be done to outwit the enemy. It is based on a study of the enemy's plan and his efforts to win allies.

Will Crawford argue that the country—the people—do not believe in victory abroad or in social progress at home? Everything points to the contrary.

Will he then argue that this vast popular majority, which supports President Roosevelt's war leadership, is incapable of unified action against the Quislings and tory disrupters? If he thinks so, then he must prove that President Roosevelt is incapable of uniting the nation, or that the labor and pro-victory industrial groups, as well as the Negro and farmer groups, are motivated by interests contrary to the Government's war policy. But he obviously cannot ever prove such a contention.

On what basis then, does Kenneth Crawford of PM's Washington

Bureau advise his readers and those whom he influences that "social progress has stopped and there won't be anymore for the next two years?" On what basis does he already throw away the 1944 elections, and deliver the nation into the hands of the pro-fascists gathered around the Hoover-Taft gang in the Republican Party leadership?

PM itself doesn't believe Crawford's panic and disorganizing diagnosis. For Wednesday's PM greeted the Senator Norris banquet as "an eloquent message that said in effect: Common men and women of the world, fight for your rights at home—the fight for civil and social rights was not lost, was not dormant, but that it must be continued."

This is the proper rebuttal to the Crawfordian gloom and runaway counsels.

IN PREVIOUS articles we noted that Crawford's pet project was his demand that the Communist Party dissolve itself as a political force. Crawford argued that the absence of an organized Communist Party would help the New Deal fight Martin Dies, since Dies would then be deprived of the bad name "Communist" which he uses against the Roosevelt war leadership. We warned that Crawford's demand for the dissolution of the Communist Party would, of course, not only intensify the Red-baiting of the pro-Nazi in America, but would have the practical effect of dissolving the unity of the win-the-war progressive forces.

Crawford himself confirms our analysis of destructive effects of his Red-baiting. His advice that the Communists should dissolve, he now follows with the advice that the entire New Deal progressives give up the ghost to the "reactionary cycle which keeps rolling."

Beginning with a plan to break up the Communist Party, PM's Crawford inevitably ends with a plan that would break up the Roosevelt war leadership.

## A Fighting New Year to You!

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United States, England, to the Central Theatre of War—only so far as it adds the purpose of engaging the main force of Hitler in the heart of Europe on the Western Front, forcing the division of Hitler's million-fold army which is now undivided on the Eastern Front. Africa would be no more than a diversion, a wrecking of a whole policy of Allied warfare, bringing defeat and infinite disaster—if it did not carry forth immediately without one single day's unnecessary delay the realization of its only possible purpose: The crossing over into Europe to engage Hitler's main forces in the rear.

The landing in Africa was "an outstanding fact of major importance demonstrating the growing might of the armed forces of the Allies and opening the prospect of the disintegration of the Italo-German coalition in the nearest future." The man who said this, a man who has shown himself to be the most capable organizer of the world, Joseph Stalin, has also said:

"There can be no doubt that no one but first-rate organizers could carry out such serious war operations as the successful landings in North Africa across the ocean, as the quick occupation of harbors and wide territories from Casablanca to Bougie, and as the smashing of Italo-German armies in the western desert being effected with such mastery."

But these very successes, if unaccompanied by the vigorous all-embracing political policy of which war can only be a part, the very successes we have obtained could be our ruin. In the seven weeks after the landing in Africa the United States has established at least a formal, and to some extent a practical, undisputed control of a huge African territory approximately the area of the United States or Brazil, about half the size of China—obtained through the "smashing of the Italo-German armies in the western desert being effected with such mastery."

The effect of this blow was to hasten the demoralization of Hitler's allies in Europe, the release of France from her state of lethargy, mobilizing anti-Hitler forces of France and provide a basis for building up of an anti-Hitler French Army and creating the conditions for putting Italy out of commission. Above all, as the best organizer and political-military strategist said, it "created the prerequisites for establishment of a second front in Europe nearer to Germany's vital centers which will be of decisive importance for organizing victory over Hitlerite tyranny."

On this New Year's Day it is well to remember that the sending of huge American and British expeditionary forces to the Central

Theatre of War (if consummated) would be the defeat of what President Roosevelt indicated in his speech of Dec. 9, 1941, was the strategic objective of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. The Japanese strategy was to divert the enormous strength of America away from the Central Theatre of War, and to keep it engaged and dispirited in the Pacific while Hitler could continue to enjoy his monopoly of concentration of all the weight of Europe at the point of strategic decision. As President Roosevelt said:

"That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. That is why the American people can realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy."

If the African landing is carried over quickly, now, while the great Red Army is developing its full offensive in the East—then the landing in Africa will be known as one of the world's greatest military executions of first-rate political strategy. This alone would be the assurance of the defeat of the entire Axis, the Japanese included.

If we perform this task, then we can say that we begin this New Year with the strength of the world's democratic, patriotic and moral forces at the highest stage they have ever reached in this most highly significant time of all history.

But there are no guarantees that any of this will be realized—except as these guarantees are in the hearts and hands of the people. At the moment of greatest strength, in all appearances, might come a sudden transformation of the worst debacle and a complete reversal of the whole situation. It is a basic truth that at the moment of heaviest defeats of a reactionary enemy, that very setback of the enemy results in a desperate mobilization of greater forces of resistance. It was also Stalin who, on another occasion, said: "We must put an end to the opportunistic complacency engendered by the enormous assumption that as we grow strong the enemy will become tamer and more inoffensive." In America today Hitler's peace offensive has more brazen support, looking even now to a complete reversal of policy and the adoption of a Vichy course for America, than ever before.

No one believes that the New York Times has in general a defeatist position. But an editorial on the last day of the dying year of 1942 in that paper is a startling example of the fact that the huge strength of the ruinous movement against America's victory in this war is able to overshadow and cloud the thinking of many persons and groups whose conscious intentions are in full support of

the war. In its summary of the situation at the end of the year, the Times advances the theory that "if Hitler's opponents could prevent his victory in this twelfth month (1942), they could defeat him at leisure."

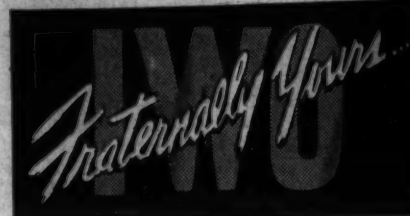
The Times actually advances the fatalistic and suicidal view that, because of the success of the Red Armies' winter offensive, we can regard it as settled "that if Germany could not win the war in 1942 she could never win, and that now—so passes into history the one year in which Hitler might have won." That we can now "defeat Hitler at leisure!" And what of the supreme crisis on the Eastern front? "Leisure?"

This is the fatal theory to the effect that having landed in Africa and consolidated there a large military force of Allied armies and a huge base from which to carry over operations into Europe—we should now break off that "masterly" action so worthy of "the first-rate organizers" of this great dynamic American nation. This would transform the whole magnificent project into its opposite—a bog-down and diversion of all our great strength, and its isolation and ultimate ruin in Africa. It would be taken out of the main current of war and would inevitably become a source of infection for the transmutation of the whole disease of Vichyism within the veins of our own country. How dangerously will this would fit into the shady nooks of politics as we have seen them in North Africa!

The danger is made a hundred-fold greater by the corrupting elements that arise out of the disintegration of a Hitler rule over France and North Africa. No sensible American whose all-decisive purpose is winning of this war will have the slightest regret or qualm about any real military expedient that may have contributed in any degree to the taking of the huge territory of Africa as a base for the immediate carrying out of the landing in Europe, the liberation of France and all the occupied countries. But the foul swamp of Darianism, the mere touching of which by us is arousing the hopes of Berlin and of every Hitler agent in every Allied city of the world that it will infect and destroy us. Without the slightest doubt it will ruin and bankrupt and bring the defeat of the Allied Nations on the very day that we begin to allow a culmination of Darianism in the theory of "defeat Hitler at leisure."

The all-decisive and only means of overcoming the corruption of this disease is: The immediate and vigorous completion of the African landing as a European landing. The great deeds must now be performed in the earliest days of 1943.

A Fighting New Year to you!



TO PARAPHRASE a very well-known epigram: "Red-baiting is the last refuge of Fascists. 'Red' baiting is an effort to break up the national unity of the American people. It is an effort to fan an American 'Reichstag Fire' into another fatal fantasy of 'Communist menace.' It is an effort to divert the attention of the American people from fighting the common fascist enemy and center it instead on fighting comrades-in-arms. Surely, Hitler does everything within his power to achieve exactly that result. He and his murderous accomplices, therefore, heartily welcome having that dirty work done by 'Americans' wrapped in patriotic camouflage. Without this volunteer aid, Hitler would have to pay for such effective service.

FORTUNATELY, AMERICA IS LEARNING to estimate the true value of Hitlerite red-baiting. There are many indications of that fact. As one such indication, the IWO welcomes—as the whole country should and does—the recent decision of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, as expressed in a letter of Commissioner Earl G. Harrison on Dec. 8 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, that: "... instructions are now being prepared for the field offices of this Service not to object to the granting of any petition for naturalization solely on the ground that petitioner is, or was, a member of, or affiliated with, the International Workers Order."

BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE LEARNED, and faster, as regards red-baiting. The case of Stanley Nowak in Detroit provides a warning against over-optimism.

Stanley Nowak is President of the State Committee of the IWO in Michigan. The members of the Order elected him to that position because he is a champion of labor's rights and interests and because he is an indefatigable and courageous fighter against fascism. After his election to a third term in the State Senate of Michigan, Stanley Nowak has now been indicted for allegedly unreported membership in the Communist Party at the time of his admission to citizenship. No act of Stanley Nowak as a citizen and as a legislator could be challenged as un-American. So the third-rate Hitler technique of red-baiting was resorted to. . . .

This is obviously the result of a conspiracy of local fascists in Michigan. The very people who accept the most malodorous of all American fascists, "Father" Coughlin, as an honorable fellow citizen, go on a rampage of accusation and persecution against the anti-fascist fighter, Stanley Nowak.

THE NOWAK IMPRISONMENT is undoubtedly a fascist plot to disunite the American people and disrupt American-Soviet unity in fighting Hitlerism. That is why we of the IWO add our voice to the demand that Nowak must be freed; that is why all red-baiting must be stopped; to maintain unity to win the war.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING the American people in anti-fascist organizations is emphasized by the attempts of adherents of Hitlerism in America to destroy such organizations, while seeking, with some measure of success, to hide their treacherous intentions under the cloak of "Red"-baiting.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER all the more energetically insinuates the year 1943 with a membership drive. In the past year we did comparatively little in the field of building the Order. Our lodges and members were too busy with war work. They feared that any special attention to its growth would be a theft of energy from the war work of the Order.

The General Executive Board in its call for a membership campaign for the opening months of 1943 is dispelling these fears. It presents the membership drive as an answer to the question: how can the Order improve and increase its war work?

AN ANTI-FASCIST ARMY IN ACTION must constantly build and rebuild itself and renew and improve its anti-fascist morale. The IWO is such an anti-fascist army. Our activities strive constantly to renew and strengthen anti-fascist morale. Our recruiting efforts, on the other hand, endeavor to build and strengthen our organizational effectiveness. That is why the very desire of the Order to do more toward victory has caused it to organize a campaign for the building of the Order. That is why members of the Order who recruit new members are not stealing any energy away from war work. Instead, they are adding to it.

THE INTENSITY OF OUR LIVES and our work during the war and because of it, have tremendously increased. This has increased the hazards of work. In the face of this, the insurance protection and health care provided by the Order, are also a contribution to the war morale of the American people. The Order, in addition, provides other kinds of services which are so necessary to the working people under the conditions of war.

For these reasons, too, building the IWO is work for victory.

CONSUMERS IN WARTIME, a class recently held for New York leaders of IWO women's clubs, posed and studied the acute problems of food supplies and constantly rising prices. The concluding session of the class agreed on a course of action which was embodied in a resolution, urging a concentrated petition campaign by housewives for a program of immediate over-all rationing and planned administration of production and distribution of civilian goods.

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 30 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Lewis F. Mumford

Vice-President—Howard C. Bialst

Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau, Room 864, National Press Building, 1015 and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: NAtional 7133.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1943